THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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THIRD EDITION

THE WAR IN SOUTH AMERICA

A Brilliant Sortie by the Paraguayans.

DEFEAT OF ALLIED ARMY

Destruction of Argentine Rafts

THE PARANA RIVER OBSTRUCTED.

Dictator Lopez has General Robles and His Staff Shot for Treason.

THE ADVANCE ON HUMAITA

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

NEW YORK, March 30.—By the arrival of the steamship *North American*, from Rio Janeiro, with dates to March 3, the following important news has been received:—

On the 31st of January, a Paraguayan force of 3000 men crossed to the southern bank of the Parana, at Passo de la Patria, and attacked the Argentine forces, forming the vanguard of the allied armies. After a severe fight the Paraguayans recrossed the river in good order to their headquarters. The loss of the Argentines is estimated at 200 killed. That of the Paraguayans is not stated.

A large quantity of timber, accumulated by the Argentines for the purpose of making rafts to cross the troops and material in the long-projected grand advance of the allies, were captured by the Paraguayans and thrown into the river.

Deserters from the Paraguayan army report that General Robles, with sixty other officers, were shot by order of the Dictator Lopez, in the presence of the entire army drawn up in a hollow square.

The Brazilian fleet remained at Corrientes awaiting the arrival of Admiral Tamandare when active naval operations would be commenced by the combined fleets, but from the skilful obstructions of the Paraguayans below Humaita, it was doubted whether a successful attack by water could be made.

From all appearances the defensive preparations made by Lopez would effectually prevent any direct advance of the allies upon Humaita, their only chance of capturing that place lying in a rapid flank movement, either by crossing the Parana at Itapua, to which point General Porto Alegre was marching with fourteen thousand men, or by the left bank of the Paragua through the Gran Chaco.

At Rio the carnival season passed off with great gayety.

The question of abolishing slavery in Brazil was to be brought before an adjourned session of the Imperial Assembly.

THE WAR IN PARAGUAY.

RIO JANEIRO, March 3.—Information is being continually received here of the crossing by the Paraguayans of the Parana, and depredation committed by them, in the form of cattle lifting on the Argentine side. On the 29th of January four hundred crossed over on a raid; but they were driven back by Colonel Reyes.

But by far the most important news is that of a fight that took place on the 31st of January between the Paraguayans and the Argentines. The accounts received here are very cloudy, and it seems that the allied Governments are no disposed to enlighten the public in regard to their operations. From all I could gather, however, it seems that a force of Paraguayans, numbering about six hundred men, crossed over to the Argentine side. These were promptly reinforced till the total number of the invaders amounted to from three to five thousand. The Argentine General Hornos, with only a division of cavalry, met the invaders, when a sanguinary conflict ensued. General Hornos was subsequently reinforced by a Buenos Ayrean division, commanded by Colonel Conesa, and after the fight had lasted some hours the Paraguayans recrossed, leaving several hundred dead and wounded on the field.

THE BATTLE BETWEEN THE PARAGUAYANS AND THE ARGENTINES, AT PASSA DE LA PATRIA.

The fight was intensely hot, the Paraguayans holding their ground with great tenacity, giving way only inch by inch, and profiting by all the difficulties in the form of bushes, swamps, lakes, etc., and at night they sought shelter in a mountain by the banks of the river, whence it was found very hard to dislodge them, as they had been reinforced.

Finally they were compelled to recross the river, leaving on the Argentine side two hundred killed, and a number of wounded, variously estimated at from one hundred to six hundred.

The Argentines had several officers killed, and many wounded. The loss of men placed *hors de combat* is between five and six hundred. This loss is severely felt in Buenos Ayres, as the principal troops engaged were from that city.

This is the Argentine version of the affair. The Brazilian account differs from it materially, and if all the statements received from the latter source are to be believed, the conduct of the Argentines in the fight was not very flattering to them. While it cannot be denied, on the one hand, that they defended themselves bravely, it must be admitted on the other hand, that they fell ingloriously, without the slightest advantage to their cause, through the negligence of the general commanding the vanguard.

General Osorio, in command of the Brazilian forces, having heard heavy firing in the direction of the river, sent to General Hornos, offering reinforcements, which were declined. The consequence was that the Paraguayans, in their onset, created great confusion in the Argentine ranks, and although this is denied, it is substantiated by letters received from surgeons of the Brazilian army, who declared that they found almost all the Argentines that they attended wounded in the rear. This circumstance is mentioned with the utmost politeness and varnish; but it is certain that the Argentines were completely routed.

A great cry has been raised in Buenos Ayres against the Brazilian army and navy, but more especially the latter, for their inactivity when they were within hearing distance of the conflict. It is believed by impartial persons, however, that as far as General Osorio is concerned no blame attaches to him because he did not send troops to the scene of strife, because they were declined by General Hornos. As for the inactivity of the Brazilian squadron, it is accounted for on the suspicion that some disagreement exists between Admiral Tamandare and the Argentine Commander-in-Chief.

Brazilians very naturally ask, in presence of the blame imputed to their countrymen, what was the bulk of the Argentine army doing? Being so much nearer the field of battle than the Brazilians, why did it not support the divisions from Buenos Ayres? And they think with reason, that the Argentine forces, amounting to ten thousand men, on their own soil, were quite sufficient to arrest the progress and punish the foolhardiness of five thousand Paraguayans. Some officers even think that the help of Brazilians in this case would be considered more in the light of an insult than as an advantage to their allies. Be this as it may, it is a stubborn fact that the Argentines have been tremendously whipped, and that the moral advantage gained by the Paraguayans is immense.

The newspapers do not mention a word about the destruction of the flatboats and other means of transportation in the course of construction by the allies, on the Argentine side of the Parana. Private letters have been received here, however, stating that the Paraguayans had set fire to everything of the kind that they found on the bank of the river that they could not quickly carry away with them. All this ought to lead the allies to exercise more vigilance and to always be on the *qui vive* to repel the enemy, particularly when he attempts to cross the river, as he did then and had done twice before, in canoes, which can be easily riddled by ordinary musket bullets.

The following is the official report of the affair:—

THE OFFICIAL DESPATCHES.

HEADQUARTERS, February 1, 1866.—To the Minister of War, Colonel Juan Martinez:—I have the honor to forward you the enclosed report from the chief of the staff, which you will please convey to the Vice-President of the Republic. The *debut* of the 2d Division (Buenos Ayres) which for the first time came under fire, as well as most of the officers, has been brilliant; and although their generous ardor in the fight has caused them severe losses, and thus prevented the victory from being complete and the enemy from being totally annihilated, I feel bound to recommend them to the thanks of the people and the Government. BARTOLOME MITRE.

ENSENADA, February 1, 1866.—To the President of the Republic and General-in-Chief:—I have the honor to advise your Excellency that, in consequence of a descent of the enemy as far as the Pegaajo on the 30th ult., and of the encounter mentioned in the enclosed despatch of General Hornos, a reinforcement was sent to the vanguard, according to your Excellency's order, composed of the 2d division (Buenos Ayres), under Colonel Coussa, with a detachment of artillery.

The vanguard being thus strengthened the enemy returned yesterday in the same force to the Pegaajo, bringing with them a howitzer. Our guerilla cavalry attacked them on the flank, while the infantry, under Colonel Coussa, fell on them in front with vigor, driving them back and pursuing them hotly as far as Passo de la Patria, although the circumstances of our men having to wade across two creeks and a large marsh, up to their hips in water, prevented the pursuit from being as vigorous as it might have been, and the small number of the enemy taken prisoners is owing to the ragged defiles which covered their retreat.

At the Passo de la Patria the enemy endeavored to reform, under cover of a reserved force stationed on the beach and some artillery mounted on an island, which commands both banks of the river, within half cannon shot range; while, at the same time a considerable number of canoes came to reinforce them.

Nevertheless our infantry pushed into the thicket, which skirts the coast for about a league, swimming across the two marshes, and advancing by the forest openings, wherever practicable, till they came on the enemy's flank, cutting their line in two with a vigorous charge, and causing them abandon several canoes, which floated down the river, the rest escaping in boats, or swimming over to the Paraguayan side. [A likely story, seeing that the river at the Passo is, in consequence of its flooded state, now two thousand yards wide, with a three-knot current.]

The result of the day would have been decisive, and the destruction of the enemy complete, had not two chiefs of battalions and several officers just fallen, which somewhat damped the ardor of our men, and permitted the enemy, under protection of their island battery of eight and twelve pounders, to recover themselves in the impenetrable wood bordering on the river, where they also received a reinforcement of a fresh battalion, and were able to maintain their ground, although suffering heavy losses of killed and wounded, in bayonet skirmishes with our men.

Soon after the 1st Division, under Colonel Rivas, arrived, as I had moved them up, pursuant to your Excellency's order; but it was impossible, as General Hornos testifies in his despatch, to make use of this reinforcement, as it was now past nightfall.

The operation would have been completely successful, as I have already told your Excellency, but for the impatience of our soldiers to get under fire, and the consequent want of a compact reserve force, which permitted the enemy to reform on the river's side, under cover of the woods, and protected by their island battery, where they were reinforced and enabled to hold their ground for the night.

Nevertheless, the enemy's loss is computed at more than two hundred killed and four hundred wounded (according to reliable accounts), besides nine being taken prisoners, and among these latter two officers. But these advantages have not been obtained without severe loss on our side—Majors Serrano and Marquez being among those killed in action, and Commanders Kear and Martinez de Hoz, wounded, besides ninety rank and file sent to the hospital, and about twenty officers of the various battalions engaged. The large number of officers *hors de combat* is owing to the valor of the troops in rushing on the enemy's ambuscade, when the chiefs and officers led the way. It was the first time these battalions were ever under fire.

Colonel Conesa being at present with the vanguard at Passo de la Patria, I have not yet got a list of the killed, but learn that the number is small most of our casualties being "slightly wounded." Colonel Conesa received a contusion. General Hornos, in his active duties with the vanguard, has not had time to give me other than a verbal report, which I shall transmit to your Excellency in due time, with other details.

JUAN A. GELLEY Y OBES.

The Brazilian *Times* of the 24th ult. says:—

"The latest news received from the seat of war is somewhat discouraging, the Argentine vanguard having been attacked by three thousand Paraguayans, who crossed the Passo de la Patria. Two hundred Argentinos were killed, and all the timber collected and prepared for rafts wherewith to effect a crossing of the Parana, was thrown into the river. The Paraguayans then recrossed, leaving a large number of dead and wounded on the locality where the fight took place."

THE BATTLE-FIELD.

The Buenos Ayres *Standard* in a late editorial says:—"Let us turn our eyes to the Passo de la Patria, where the enemy will make a stand, on the far side of the Parana, and much as we hope that the Argentine flag will be borne in triumph through the dense forests of Paraguay, we must remember that the hazard of war might turn against us. There Lopez will stake his last chance and fire his last shot, knowing that if we once cross the Parana his fortress of Humaita is outflanked. The whole strength of the enemy will be centred there, and we may expect to sustain great loss in forcing a passage. It is not like walking across a bridge, for our men will be terribly exposed in the long and arduous passage of the Parana."

THE SEAT OF WAR.

The *Tribuna* correspondent writes from Corrientes under date 12th January, as follows:—

Everything is at a standstill. The belligerent armies maintain the same positions. The Brazilians, under Generals Osorio and Netto, have their tents stretched over a great extent of ground about three leagues from the city. The only force at Passo la Patria de is that of General Hornos, the bulk of the Argentine army being at Ensenadita, about five miles this side of the Passo. General Caceres is stationed about a mile from the village of San Cosme. General Flores is about the same distance from Itati, at a place called Yaguari, and has been joined by Colonel Garcia's San Martin regiment.

The Paraguayans maintain the same position on the other side of Passo de la Patria, and show themselves every day with eight or ten canoes full of armed men. We have recently put guards all along this side to prevent their usual midnight visits.

The Brazilian fleet is here still at anchor, anxiously awaiting the arrival of Admiral Tamandare to commence operations. The officers and sailors are full of enthusiasm and burning for the signal to advance against Humaita; but as the operations will probably be combined both by land and water, cannot expect any news of importance for a month or six weeks. The carpenters are only now building the first of the *balsas* ordered for passing the army over the Parana.

THE NEW JERSEY SENATORSHIP.

Defection of Senator Scovel.

From the Trenton State Gazette.

Yesterday morning the Senate had brought before it a resolution to go into joint meeting for the purpose of electing a United States Senator from New Jersey, in place of John P. Stockton, whose seat has been declared vacant by the Senate of the United States. The propriety of this course cannot be questioned; and yet it was defeated by the vote of a person who has professed the extremest devotion to Republican principles, and the Union party—Jas. M. Scovel.

Of the action and sayings of this person, the following telegram was published in the New York *Tribune* yesterday morning. When it is had in mind that he is generally understood to "inspire" the articles published in that paper concerning him, its value will be thoroughly understood. It is as follows:—

"The Hon. James M. Scovel was on the floor of both Houses to-day. He assured members that the New Jersey Legislature might be relied upon to send down a thoroughly trustworthy Senator by Monday next."

And yet that gentleman has deliberately voted against a joint meeting! What are his reasons for this? He professes to desire the appointment of certain men, and avers that he must be gratified in his choice before he consents to a joint meeting! In other words, he claims that the entire Union party shall bow humbly and suppliantly to him if they hope to elect a United States Senator. Benedict Arnold's excuse for betraying his country was, that his wishes were not gratified. The parallel is evident.

Who is this James M. Scovel who claims such exalted perfection of sentiment as to require the entire Republican party to bow to his dictum? Did he grow up in the ranks of the Union party? Is he the oldest Senator in that honorable body? Is his character above the taint of suspicion? Is his integrity incorruptible? Is his wisdom unsearchable? We admit that his ways are past finding out! We are confident that he is the youngest member as respects age in the Senate. His European tour was generally understood to be designed to cover the deficiencies of age—so that when he appeared to take the oath of office no objection as to age could be raised. It cannot be pretended that he has been very long in the Republican ranks; and as to his political career we may speak from the record.

Mr. Scovel has, from time to time, during his political career, given utterance on various topics, even when publicity may not have indicated the highest wisdom. Not to speak just here of his positions on national topics, we call up his course in relation to the Presidency of the Senate. He commences a letter to the Trenton *Monitor* on that subject as follows:—

CAMDEN, N. J., November 27, 1864.—Mr. Monitor:—Some of the Trenton papers have done me the honor to notice my name as a probable candidate for President of the Senate. I shall not be a candidate for that position.

My aspirations, if I have any, do not run in that direction.

The current seems to set in favor of the Hon. Benjamin Buckley, Senator from Passaic, an able and impartial gentleman, who has been in the minority, as a member of the Legislature, for ten years.

And yet, in less than two short months, this gentleman, whose "aspirations" did not "run in that direction," contended with the greatness bitterness for the very position he had disclaimed, and against all principles of honor or propriety, distinctly threatened to bolt the very man whom, in his letter, he commended. We say nothing in reference to such duplicity: but we do affirm that to wrest from such a man as Benjamin Buckley a position accorded him by every rule of propriety and by common consent, was an outrage indescribable. And yet this gentleman affirmed that his aspirations did not run in that direction!

Again. Doubts were entertained as to whether, if elected President of the Senate, he would stand by the Republican party. But on this subject he was bound by written pledges—and these pledges he has openly violated! What can have caused this perfidy? We might disclose much as to his proceedings; but this much may be noticed. As soon as intelligence reached him of the vote by which Mr. Stockton was deprived of his seat—he immediately proceeded to Washington for some purpose. We have no direct data to found any statement; but the circumstance of his returning in company with Mr. Stockton may be taken for what it is worth. Indeed, this gentleman has been known to be "dodging around" in suspicious quarters for months past. We, therefore, set him down as a very "artful dodger."

But to consider Mr. Scovel's professional reasons—to say nothing of his perfidy. His claim is, we believe, that he opposes Mr. Cattell. We answer, Mr. Cattell is not nominated. It is not a question of candidates. That will come up in the caucus. There Mr. Scovel may present his candidate, even—as is likely to be the case—if it be that greatest man in the universe, whose opinions are alwas right, and to whose mandate the whole Union party must bend—the great I-myself I—James M. Scovel. But this talk of candidates is the merest pretense, and has no foundation in fact.

Mr. Scovel has professed to stand by the Union party and Congress. But his *marked* haste to reach Washington, and his peculiar change on his return, leaves no other impression than that *stock* is of more consequence with him than principle. And now, shall we yield to him? We say, never! Better leave the office unfilled. Then we can go before the people next fall with all the as yet undeveloped evil which hangs about this matter ready to be brought to light. And if damning evidence of foulest perfidy, sufficient to rouse the intensest indignation among the people be not brought to light, we are greatly mistaken.

We can lose nothing in thus deferring, if necessary. For even if the Democracy are triumphant, they can do no more than elect a Democratic Senator. But we had rather a thousand times that the vilest Copperhead should represent us in the United States Senate than a man who displays the purpose to rule or ruin. We urge, therefore, firmness to the last. And we trust that throughout the State the hot indignation of the people will find expression.

From Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, March 30.—The steamer *Eutaw*, from Mobile for New York, with cotton has put in here short of coal. She reports heavy weather. A fleet of merchantmen which sailed hence on the 29th, remain hove-to outside the Capes under reefed sails.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, March 30.—Cotton is quiet at 41c Flour dull; sales of 4500 bbls at unchanged prices; Southern Flour unchanged, 350 bbls. sold; Canada drooping, 280 bbls. sold. Wheat firm; sales of 14,500 bushels Milwaukee Club No. 1, $1·65. Corn firm but quiet. Beef steady. Pork heavy at $26·12½. Lard quiet at 16½@19c. Whisky steady.

The Stock and Gold Boards are not in session to-day.

WASHINGTON.

Special Despatches to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, March 30.

A New Picture.

J. H. Littlefield, of the Treasury Department, an amateur artist, has just finished a painting of the deathbed of President Lincoln, which has been photographed, giving the room, furniture, and the faces of all present, with remarkable accuracy and fidelity.

Indians and Their Wants.

There have been, for some time past, several Indian delegations in town, composed mainly of those who fought in the Confederate army during the late Rebellion. All these delegations are here for the purpose of conferring with the Commissioner of Indian Affairs relative to the forming of new treaties with the United States, and the securing of back annuities which they would have received had they remained loyal to the Government. Among those who ought to receive the immediate attention of the Government, are the Chippewas residing in the north western part of Minnesota, who came to remonstrate against the incursion of the whites, who, drawn to that region by recent gold discoveries, are forcibly possessing themselves of lands which were years since ceded to this tribe. The Government now proposes to form a new treaty with these Indians, providing for their removal still further westward.

A Supposed Fenian Symbol.

English detectives in town have been kept in a fearful state of agitation for the past few days, owing to the appearance of a placard prominently posted around the streets, and which they interpret as a secret symbol of the Fenian Brotherhood, by which they are enjoined to be prepared for an immediate descent on Canada. The mysterious poster consists simply of a green ball on white ground, encircled by a border of the same color.

FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

General Convention of Roman Catholic Bishops—Good Friday in the Monumental City, Etc.

Special Despatch to the Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, March 30.—Archbishop Spalding, of the Catholic Church, as Legate Apostolic, has issued his letters of convocation, addressed to all the Bishops of the Roman Catholic Council in the United States, convening them to meet at the Metropolitan Cathedral of Baltimore on the first Monday in October next, to inaugurate a second Plenary Council.

To-day is a general holiday. All the Catholic and Episcopal, and many other churches are open, and are largely attended. Bishop Hopkins, of Vermont, preached at St. Paul's, and remains until Monday, preaching every day.

The New Jersey Legislature.

Special Correspondence of The Evening Telegraph.

TRENTON, N. J., March 30.—The excitement in this city over the dastardly conduct of James M. Scovel is intense. Honorable men of both parties express the profoundest contempt at his course. Preparations are being made to burn him in effigy. If popular opinion be correct he has been induced to adopt this unexpected course by certain inducements held out in the shape of office, and something else. The prospects of the ultimate success of Mr. A. G. Cattell are good.

Mr. Scovel's "Selfish Actions."

Does the following afford a sufficient excuse for Mr. Scovel's singular conduct in the New Jersey Senatorship?

THADDEUS STEVENS' LETTER.

WASHINGTON, March 29, 1866.—Hon. JAMES M. SCOVEL, Etc. Etc.:—Dear Sir:—By all means hurry up your election. Give us no conservative. A radical like yourself or nothing. A copperhead is better than a twaddler. THADDEUS STEVENS.

Explosion at the Washington Arsenal.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—Yesterday afternoon there was another explosion at the Washington Arsenal. A shell burst, while two of the laborers were engaged in unloading it. One of them may lose several of his fingers by amputation. The other workman sustained a slight wound on his head.

Since the explosion at the arsenal, several months since, by which ten persons were killed, this work has been carried on in sheds widely separated, so that an explosion in one cannot communicate to the others on the grounds. A great deal of this kind of war material has recently been brought to the arsenal.

Philadelphia Passenger Cars.

HARRISBURG, March 30.—It is understood that the Postmaster-General has declared the Union City Passenger railway of Philadelphia of Philadelphia, to be a post-road, and that the cars will accordingly be expected to run thereon on every day of the week, including Sunday. This renders all legislation at Harrisburg on the subject entirely unnecessary.

Fire in a Banking House.

NEW YORK, March 30.—The banking house of Duncan, Sherman & Co., William street, was on fire this morning. The building was but little injured, but considerable damage was done to the books, papers, and furniture.

Saw-Mill Explosion.

CINCINNATI, March 30.—The boiler of Davis' steam saw-mill, near Mitchell, Indiana, exploded yesterday, killing two men and severely scalding two others.

The Steamer "Propontis."

BOSTON, March 30.—The steamer *Propontis*, for Philadelphia, sailed from below this morning, having repaired the slight damage to her machinery.

Head Centre Stephens.

NEW YORK, March 30.—It is said to be certain that if Stephens is not here, he is on his way from Ireland and will soon be in New York.

Arrival of the "Helvetia."

NEW YORK, March 30.—The *Helvetia* arrived this morning from Liverpool. Her advices are anticipated.

Arrival of a Steamer.

NEW YORK, March 30.—The steamer *Washington* has arrived from Havre. Her advices are anticipated.

EUROPE.

FURTHER INTERESTING NEWS.

England and America.

THE TERMINATION OF THE RECIPROCITY TREATY—THE APPREHENDED TROUBLE ON THE FISHING GROUNDS.

From the London Times.

The present St. Patrick's Day will also be remarkable for another event, which might itself breed a quarrel not less troublesome than a Fenian outbreak in Ireland or a Fenian invasion of Canada. To-day the Reciprocity Treaty between the United States and British America comes to an end. For the sake of both countries, which it so much benefited during the six years which intervened between its adoption and the outbreak of the American war, we regret that the United States Government have thought fit to abrogate it. But every nation is the best judge of its own affairs, and if the Government of Washington is of opinion that the changed financial condition of the States requires that their commercial relations should be revised, we have no right to complain. It is fair, however, to remind the Americans that the termination of the treaty is their work, not ours; and that if any differences arise, we have done our best to prevent them. Now, one of the rights which the Americans possess under the treaty is that of fishing in British waters. The coast of British North America is one of the finest fishing grounds in the world, and it will be in the memory of most of our readers how long and bitter were the dissensions between the adventurous New Englanders, who were continually trespassing, and the jealous Nova Scotians and Newfoundlanders, who were as constantly driving them off. The Reciprocity Treaty put an end to these disputes by giving the American fishermen the right to come into our waters in return for a much less valuable concession on their part, and for twelve years they have followed their calling in peace. But now their rights come to an end. These people, who have been accustomed for so many years to a certain fishing ground, and who probably have come to look upon it as their own, must now be content to retire, or come into collision with the Canadian authorities. We believe a vessel-of-war will be placed on the coast for the purpose of seeing that the rights which revert to the British crown are not infringed, and also to prevent collisions between the fishermen of the Provinces and of the United States. The American fishermen will be duly warned, and after a fixed time the exclusion of their boats will be enforced. We trust they will understand that the restriction is caused by the act of their own Government, and that, if they suffer, their grievances can only be removed at Washington. Whenever the States think fit to conclude another treaty, American fishermen will recover their former rights. It is a difficult matter to regulate, and may lead to many a quarrel, but in this as well as in all that relates to Fenianism there is reason to believe that we may count on the friendliness and courtesy of President Johnson's Government. If it were not so, we should look upon the consequences of the change as likely to be troublesome, if not dangerous.

Austria and Prussia.

COUNCILS OF WAR HELD IN BERLIN AND VIENNA.

Berlin Correspondence of the London Times.

The delay in the delivery of the Prussian summons at Vienna chiefly arises from a wish of the more moderate party at Court to be fully assured of the line of conduct France purposes to pursue in case of a German civil war. It is obvious that the negotiations which have been opened with a view to this end since the return of the Prussian Ambassador to Paris are anything but simplified by the Wallachian catastrophe, and the complications it is likely to engender in the southeast of Europe. In consequence of that event, France has now the option between assisting Austria in her earnest endeavors to settle the Danubian Principalities and obliging Prussia by allowing her to fight it out with Austria, unchecked by foreign interference. The question is, which of the two German Powers is able and willing, the most effectually, to promote the interests of France and advance the prospects of her dynasty. We shall probably have to wait a little longer before the various parties concerned find it possible to make up their minds on this delicate point. As to the negotiations themselves, they are naturally enveloped in the deepest veil of mystery—the more so as, after all that has occurred, they cannot but touch upon a variety of questions, and hold out to the view of the party with whom the decision lies a whole budget of different and most opposite combinations.

Both in Vienna and Berlin councils of war are held. On the 13th instant King William assembled half a dozen persons around his royal person to hear a professional opinion concerning diverse contingencies in case of war. Count Bismark and Herr Von Roon were present. From Vienna we learn that the generals likewise convened to discuss the chances of a Prussian campaign, were required to answer, among a variety of similar questions, the following significant queries:—"Is the army ready to take the field at a moment's notice? Would it be possible to operate against Prussia and Italy at the same time? Are the Bohemian fortresses in a perfect state of defense? What available points are there in the kingdom of Saxony that might be occupied by Austrian forces?" The first and third of these questions were answered in the affirmative; the second was declared to be dependent upon ulterior circumstances; while, to study the fourth, several officers have been sent to review the old battlefields between Leipsic and the Bohemian hills.

The Fenians.

THE ESCAPE OF STEPHENS—HOW HE DEPARTED FOR THE UNITED STATES ON AN AMERICAN MAN-OF-WAR.

From the London Shipping Gazette, March 16.

Stephens is believed to have escaped from Ireland at last. The Cork *Examiner* states that it has excellent reason for knowing that he has left the country, and that previously to his departure he addressed the Fenians, recommending them to devote more attention to peaceful pursuits than they have given for some time past. His wife is understood to be in Cork, and to be ready to sail by the next steamer for America. Various rumors are afloat as to the means by which he made his escape. According to one report, he got away from Dalkey in a "hooker," while another account mentions that he is generally believed to have got away in an open boat while the American corvette *Canandaigua* was in the harbor of Dublin. It may be an uncharitable suspicion, but it is difficult to imagine that the vessel visited Ireland with an altogether friendly purpose. Her presence was decidedly objectionable in more ways than one—chiefly because it led the peasantry to believe that the American Government intended to afford them substantial assistance, and so contribute to keep up the disturbed state of the country. Her crew also were almost entirely Irish; and, considering how widely spread Fenianism is among the Irish in America, it is not saying too much to assert that the visit of the ship might well be construed into a declaration of the sympathy of the United States Government with the Fenian movement. It is also very remarkable that the complete escape of Stephens should have become known only after the departure of the *Canandaigua*.

—Savannah, Georgia, is to have a horse railroad.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Friday, March 30, 1866.

To-day being Good Friday, there was no meeting at the regular Board of Brokers, and the Stock Market was very dull. The following sales were made at the outside Board—Catawissa preferred at 27¾@28, the former rate a decline of ½; Lehigh Valley Railroad at 62¼; and Philadelphia and Erie at 28¾, no change. Delaware Division Canal was in demand, with sales at 45@46⅜, the latter rate an advance of 1⅜.

Oil shares continue very dull, with the exception of Ocean, which sold at 6¾@7, a decline of ¼.

—The *Titusville Herald* makes the following statement in relation to the recent suspension of Culver, Penn & Co.:—

"Mr. Culver was largely interested in the banking business throughout the country; but not especially so in this city. The Petroleum Bank, we understand, is the only institution affected by the failure here. Mr. Culver was a small stockholder in the First National Bank; but the latter had overdrawn its account with Culver, Penn & Co., and is consequently on a perfectly sound and reliable basis. Its resources are ample, and all demands from depositors can be promptly discharged at the counter. The Second National Bank had no business connection with Culver, Penn & Co. They had no stock in that institution, which is probably the only bank in the oil region outside of Pithole City and Plumer entirely independent of the firm. The banks in which the New York house are commonly reported to be interested, and which, if so, are most likely to be injuriously affected by the failure, are as follows:—Petroleum Bank, Titusville; Venango County Bank, Franklin; First National Bank, Corry; Bank of Lawrence County, Newcastle; Crawford County Bank, Meadville; Oil City Bank, Oil City; First National Bank, Plumer; A. D. Cotton & Co., Petroleum Centre. There were other banks in various parts of the country—one at Bucyrus, Ohio, one or more in Indiana—in short a total of 13, all of which, we believe, made their deposits with Culver, Penn & Co., New York. At the time of the failure of Morris Ketchum & Co., New York, Culver, Penn & Co. succeeded to the distinction of being the heaviest banking firm in the United States, and were regarded as the soundest. In what degree the issues of the above banks will be affected it is impossible to say. All their currency cannot permanently depreciate, for they are nearly all National Banks, and hence secured by the deposit of bonds in the United States Treasury. That their depositors must suffer is inevitable, but it is a satisfaction to know that the First and Second National of Titusville are entirely unaffected by the crash. We sincerely regret the disaster, not alone on account of Mr. Culver, who has been one of the most energetic, public-spirited, and successful business men of the oil region, but for the temporary commercial derangement which must naturally ensue in the oil producing regions. There is, however, no real cause for distrust and alarm in this section. The deposits are large, and are scattered all over the country. As regards the condition of the First National Bank here, which rumor has classed with the 'Culver Banks,' we are authorized to say that Mr. Culver owns but a very small amount of its stock; that the bank had no funds in the hands of Culver, Penn & Co.; and that all drafts made by this bank upon that firm have been provided for at another New York institution and will be promptly paid on presentation; and finally, that all depositors can have their money on call. The exciting cause of the failure is to be found in the magnificent but astounding scheme of building a metropolitan city—Reno—at a point between Franklin and Oil City, on the Allegheny river."

—The New York *Tribune* this morning says:—"Money is abundant at 5@6 per cent., and more inquiry is reported among brokers. The supply is still excessive at 6 per cent. In Commercial paper no change. For best, 7@7½ is the rate; 8@9c. for good, and 10@15 for ordinary. Sterling bills are dull and rather lower. The rates are:—Bankers' Sterling, 60 days, 106¾@107; Bankers' Sterling, three days, 109½; Commercial, 106@106½; Francs, long date, 5·28¾@5·25. In Freights, the engagements to Liverpool are 60 tons Wool at 20s.; 500 bales Cotton at 5-16@⅜d.; 11,000 bush. Corn, part at 4d. and per steamer; 1000 bales Cotton at ⅜@½d. To Glasgow, 16 tons Whalefoots at 22s. 6d.; and 3000 bbls. Tar at 3s. At a recent meeting of the New York Board of Fire Underwriters, the subject of fixing uniform rates of insurance, after a protracted discussion, was referred to a Committee, who will report such measures as may be deemed fair for the preservation of the companies and protection of the parties insured. Of 58 companies represented, all but four voted in favor of an advance."

The Cincinnati *Commercial* says:—

"Exchange worked a little closer, and bankers, in some cases, allowed neighbors 75c. per M. premium. Some of the bankers experienced an enlarged discount demand for money, but others met with less, so that the general expression of the market has changed but little. The supply of currency grows a little more plenty."

PHILADELPHIA STOCK SALES TO-DAY.

OUTSIDE SALES.

100 sh	Ocean........	7	75 sh	Del. Div......	45
200 sh	do.........	6¾	200 sh	do.........	45½
100 sh	do......s30	6¾	100 sh	do.........	46¼
400 sh	Phil & Erie...	28¾	50 sh	do.........	46⅜
100 sh	do...s30wn	28¾	100 sh	Catawissa pf..	28
500 sh	do.........	28½	100 sh	do....2d..	27¾
100 sh	do.........	28½	60 sh	Leh Val......	62¼

PHILAD'A GOLD EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

10 A. M..............	127¼	12 M..................	127⅜
11 A. M..............	127½	1 P. M................	127¾

—The following is the weekly report of the tonnage of the Schuylkill Navigation Company:—

	Tons	Cwt.
For the week ending March 29, 1866........	36,834	00
Corresponding week last year..............	22,848	10
Increase..................................	13,985	10
For season to date........................	61,052	00
Corresponding time last year......	26,230	10
Increase for the season.............	34,821	10

Philadelphia Trade Report.

FRIDAY, March 30.—There is very little Quercitron Bark here. The last sale of No. 1 was at $29 ℔ ton.

Cotton is dull, with small sales at 39@41 cents for low middlings and middlings.

Cloverseed is less active and lower. Sales of 600 bushels fair and good quality at $5·25@6, and from second hands at $5·75. Prices of Timothy and Flaxseed remain as last quoted.

The Flour Market continues inactive, but the receipts and stocks continue small and prices remain without change. Sales of 1000 barrels extra family at $8·25@8·75 ℔ barrel for Lancaster county; $9@9·25 for Northwestern do. do; and $9·25@10 for Ohio do. do, including small lots of superfine at $6·50@7; extra at $7·25@8, and fancy at $11@15, as in quality. In Rye Flour and Corn Meal nothing doing.

There is very little good Wheat here, and other descriptions are not wanted; sales of 900 bush. fair and choice red at $2@2·40 ℔ bush.; white ranges from $2·50@2·75. Rye is steady at 85@90c. Corn is in good demand and prices are stronger; sales of 2000 bush. yellow at 70c. in store, and 71c. afloat. Prices of Barley and Malt are nominal.

Whisky is in limited demand; sales of Pennsylvania at $2·25, and Ohio at $2·28.

—Mr. Thomas Buchanan Read is engaged on an ideal picture of "Love's Young Dream," representing a beautiful maiden blowing soap-bubbles, in one of which she perceives the form of Cupid.

THE NEW YORK PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals Upon the Most Important Topics of the Hour.

COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR EVENING TELEGRAPH.

The Cattle Plague.

From the Tribune.

Our last accounts of the cattle plague in England show that up to the 3d of March, during the six months in which the epidemic has so far prevailed, 187,059 cattle have been infected, of which 117,654 have died directly from the disease, and 26,135 have been killed by way of preventing its spread. But this statement is only the inspector's report, and does not pretend to give the whole number of cattle which have perished since the beginning of the pest in the latter days of August. A partial plague of the same character broke out also among the sheep some months ago; but we are not distinctly informed of the extent of its ravages. It appears that the general epidemic had increased steadily up to the latest mail from England, every step of its march becoming more alarming. The number of deaths, which averaged a thousand or more per week in September, increased from 1700 to 2000 in October. Up to November, 17,673 animals had been attacked, of which only 848 could recover or would be allowed to recover.

By the middle of November, 20,000, or, as was stated, one in a thousand had perished; and up to December, 40,000 had caught the disease. By the 1st of January the number reached 73,549; 7683 dying in one week; and in the last week of January, 9243. By the middle of January, 107,098 had been attacked, only 15,527 remaining under treatment. The February papers picture the plague as positively awful in the country, and by the middle of the month, 150,000 cattle had become infected, and all but 40,000 had died. At this writing, the number of victims cannot fall short of 200,000, five-sixths of which have perished absolutely. These are only the Cattle Inspector's figures, while it is possible that the entire live stock killed by the plague is much nearer to 300,000. We can have no idea of the number of beeves prematurely killed and sold at from one to two shillings per pound by the butchers, in order to save both meat and money. But from all these facts, it is plain, in the gravest sense, that our neighbor, John Bull, has been rapidly losing flesh.

Several opinions have been current in England as to the origin of the pestilence. Some of the country farmers satisfied themselves in tracing it back to the cow-keepers of the metropolitan districts (a class more or less kindred with our own metropolitan swill-milk makers), and there stopped inquiry. That the disease was imported from Russia, and communicated from the large centres, is, however, the more accepted belief. It is remarked that in Russia animals are in general treated with greater hardship and discomfort than in any other part of Europe. But we have no doubt that in the crowded cattle-markets of England there was every condition to invite the disease. London periodicals have related, from time to time, those mysteries of atrocity which, in the conveying, driving, and killing of fevered and exhausted flesh, make up a part of the popular beef supply of London.

The fact seems consequent and obvious—a timely warning, too, against the dangers of our own slaughter-house system—that in all the earlier stages of the plague the greatest ravages occurred in the metropolitan districts. We are a believer in that trite, patent maxim which declares that there is no reason whatever for epidemic in nature; but if cholera breaks out among men who are packed and penned together in artificial pest-holes, no wonder, then, that the plague will at last infect the brutes which, in a hundred nameless ways, undergo untold miseries that the barbarous indifferentism of civilization cannot afford to inflict directly upon itself. The wretched contact of huddling, driving, and stifling crowds of insane and distempered animals, is conserved to give a taste to our common beef. It would not surprise us to hear that all the unnecessary torture which beef undergoes before it is eaten reacts, in some measure, upon the eater. Inspectors of meat and milk have only a superficial office. Laws against cruelty to animals, and societies for its detection and prevention, are urgently needed.

As yet no decided measures have been taken in England to check or stay the epidemic. Professor Gamgee, it appears, predicted its wide spread from the start, unless an immediate resort was had to the pole-ax, the favorite Dutch and Prussian mode of extirpation; but this apparently cruel and costly, but now (it seems) necessary method, has not, till of late, gained the mind of the authorities. The Professor further argued that, as the disease proceeds from contact, the transportation of cattle in large numbers should be at once stopped on all the large railways, and that cattle sales and beef shows should be suspended in the market towns—an advice followed in part by local communities, which have even gone so far as to close the ordinary live-meat markets for months, giving wide room to the vegetarian doctrine, and a text and sway of which it had not dreamed. But it was not till about a month ago that the suggestions of Professor Gamgee and others took shape in a bill presented in Parliament by Sir John Grey.

One feature of this bill, providing for the compensation of cattle-owners by the collection of land-rates, gave rise to a debate in which Bright and Mill took part against the stubborn defenders of that oppressive privilege and curse of the English economy, the law of primogeniture. The aristocracy, who are mainly the land-owners, and can rent their lands at artificial prices, propose, in short, to lay the added expense of the plague principally on the impoverished farming classes of lessees, who are the greatest losers by the calamity, and whom, too frequently, its ravages have cut short of ability to pay their year's rent. Now, it is vigorously insisted that the land monopolists or nobility should take their due, proportionate land-share of the burden which threatens to fall so heavily on the farmer; and thus the cattle-plague, if it lasts long enough, promises to assail with some effect the enormous immunity of hereditary tenure in England.

All methods of treating the plague have thus far proved ineffectual, except in a few cases. Allopathy and homœopathy have been explored in vain for a curative. Vaccination, after a thorough trial, has failed. In Holland, where the pest is also at its height, a number of cattle, it is said, have been cured at a very early period of the disease by the well-known hydropathic practice of rubbing and wet-packing. A German grazier is reported to have applied petroleum to the skin and food of the animal with preventive success. Finally, an American doctor undertakes to show that the disease is caused by parasites growing on the skin, and can be checked by a washing of corrosive sublimate. This theory, which appears wide apart from the experience of English doctors, would link the cattle-plague with the trichinæ disease now destroying the pork-eaters of certain parts of Germany; but no conclusive sign of the worm has yet been found in beef.

According to Mr. Townsend Glover, who wrote in November last from Europe, the disease is not at all unlike that which was so alarmingly epidemic in Florida some years ago, where cattle were stricken down, after a short suffering, in apparently "good condition," till a post mortem examination proved the contrary. It may be as well to assure ourselves that our own cattle are not exempt in a given contingency, while the *rinderpest* remains a problem and a plague.

Another date from England assures us that new figures are added to the sum of disasters, in the violent breaking out of the plague among sheep. The murrain has now become a more national alarm than even the epidemic of Fenianism; and it remains to be seen what effect the former will have upon the English landlord policy.

The Fisheries—A Dangerous Question.

From the Times.

The other day a telegraphic item informed us of the fitting out of national vessels to protect the interests of American fishermen on the coasts of British North America. A contemporary enumerates seven vessels, carrying eighty six guns, as in course of preparation for service in this "flying squadron."

Now, we have tidings from England, on the authority of the London *Times*, which indicate the approaching departure of a war vessel "to see that the rights of the fishery, which revert to the British Crown, are not infringed upon, and also to prevent collisions between the fishermen of the Provinces and those of the United States." The vessel to be thus specially detailed will be an addition to the powerful force already representing England in those waters.

These preparations on both sides may enable some who have pooh-poohed the termination of reciprocity as a trifling affair, to realize at least one of the embarrassing and perilous questions which that event revives. They show that the contingencies which were a continual source of apprehension up to the period of the treaty are about again to arise, to irritate and perplex both countries; and further, that both countries are adopting measures identical with those which before the treaty kept the fishing interests of New England and the Provinces perpetually under an apprehension of hostilities.

A reference to the treaty, now defunct, is of itself sufficient to prove the importance with which the question was regarded by contracting parties. The essential provisions of the treaty were embraced in four articles, and of these two pertain exclusively to the fisheries—a circumstance of which the Congressional opponents of reciprocity appear to be profoundly ignorant. Their speeches in the recent debates proceeded wholly on the assumption that the interchange of commodities constituted the beginning and the end of the arrangement between this country and the Provinces; overlooking the undoubted fact, that by reciprocity we secured for our fishermen important concessions, and averted a liability to international complications to which in past years the records of the State Department have borne ample testimony.

Into the merits of the controversy as to the intent and meaning of the Convention of 1818, we are not required to enter. For our present purpose, it is enough to know that by the construction which the British Government, in compliance with the solicitation of the maritime provinces, finally undertook to enforce, results were produced which Mr. Webster, as Secretary of State, in 1852, thus succinctly stated:—"The loss of the valuable fall fishing to American fishermen; a complete interruption of the extensive fishing business of New England, attended by constant collisions of the most unpleasant and exciting character," entailing "the involvement of the Government in questions of a very serious nature, threatening the peace of the two countries." The report of Mr. Lorenzo Sabine, presented to Congress in 1853, circumstantially exhibits the details of the difficulties which Mr. Webster had anticipated. Referring to the season of 1852, and the effect of the restriction enforced by British vessels-of-war, Mr. Sabine wrote:—The results to our countrymen were disastrous to a degree never before known in time of peace. The presence of her Majesty's cruisers in the waters in dispute between the two Governments nearly ruined some and injured all who adventured thither, and was the occasion of despondency and suffering at many firesides in Massachusetts and elsewhere in New England." A remark with which Mr. Sabine accompanies this recital of facts possesses particular significance at this moment. "There can be no change for the better," are his words, "while the controversy as to the intent and meaning of the Convention of 1818 shall continue."

The controversy was, however, superseded, and its attendant peril turned aside, by the Reciprocity Treaty, under the operation of which our fishermen have for ten years plied their vocation, peacefully and profitably, in Provincial waters.

The abrogation of the treaty, and the refusal of Congress to sanction a new arrangement with the Provinces, bring back the controversy which, as Mr. Sabine has shown, was disastrous to New England interests, and lay the foundation of fresh issues, involving what Mr. Webster described as "questions of a very serious nature, threatening the peace of the two countries." Mr. Derby, in his report to Mr. Secretary McCulloch, affirms that "we must either risk our mackeral fishery, treat, or annex the Provinces." With reciprocity, we have lost our mackeral fishery, and there will be hardship and suffering in the coming season among a class never addicted to over-much patience, and not likely now to submit quietly to the authority of British vessels-of-war. Are the wise men of Congress prepared for the emergency? Are they willing to entail disaster upon the fishermen and danger upon the country to satisfy the demands of the coal and iron monopolists of Pennsylvania? Or will they "treat" for a new commercial arrangement, which shall at once benefit the revenue, prevent injury to our trade, secure to our fishermen a continuance of valuable privileges, and dissipate the speck of war now rising out of northern waters?

There is yet time for negotiation, pending the completion of which all necessary points may be provided for by temporary legislation.

Meanwhile we have a right to ask that our British cousins shall abstain from pushing pretensions in the justice of which this country has never acquiesced. We believe that the more intelligent section of Congress is ready to enter upon the whole question, with the view of reaching results that shall be mutually advantageous. The feeling in the Treasury Department is known to be in favor of this course, and it will assuredly gain ground whenever the varied bearings of the question shall be discussed. It is essential, however, that there be nothing like menace on the other side. We are for negotiation and legislation on a liberal, friendly basis, the feasibility of which depends upon the avoidance of all causes of irritation and all ground of quarrel.

President Johnson's Appeal to the People.

From the Herald.

The issue between the President and his opponents is now broadly and clearly defined. There can be no mistaking it, no evading it, no explaining it away. In his first veto message, and in his grand speech on the 22d of February, President Johnson boldly drew the line between himself and the radicals; but they have since been endeavoring to obliterate these utterances from the minds of the people. For this purpose Thad. Stevens insulted the House and gave the world the lowest possible estimate of the intelligence of his constituents by declaring that the President's speech was only a hoax. For this purpose Senator Sherman went down to Connecticut and tried to delude the voters by arguing that the differences between the President and Congress were immaterial. For this purpose the editors of the radical journals have filled their columns, day after day, with bogus reports as to what the President had said to this radical Senator or to the other radical delegate. For this purpose the violent abuse of the President by the Radicals has been temporarily abandoned, and some of them have even schooled themselves to speak of him respectfully. And for this purpose Horace Maynard, one of the excluded Congressmen from the President's own State, has been sent around the country to tell the people that the Union is restored, and that all the rights of the South are restored also. This second veto message dispels the illusions which these politicians have been endeavoring to create. It reminds us that eleven States are still out of the Union. It points us to the danger of a mongrel republic. It is the President's appeal to the people against the politicians, and by the people he will be sustained.

The first veto message of President Johnson convinced the leading men of Europe that he is a great statesman. His speech on the 22d of February has been universally accepted as a masterpiece which no prince born to the purple could possibly have equalled. This second veto message will add to his popularity here, and will increase the respect entertained for him abroad. Its clear, calm, conclusive analysis of the Civil Rights bill, its scathing exposure of the faults and defects of the measure, and its eloquent statement of the policy which the President has deliberately adopted, and to which he intends to adhere, are such as would make the reputation of any other official; but they can only strengthen the reputation of President Johnson. Some Congressmen who profess to be his friends had voted for this bill; some of his supporters, who had not examined the subject with sufficient attention, presumed and predicted that he would give the bill his signature; but, with a keener insight and a more infallible sagacity, Mr. Johnson at once detected the danger of this special legislation and the evils with which this measure was fraught. With the indomitable pluck which Americans so much admire, and which we have seen incarnated in a Jackson, a Grant, a Sherman, and a Sheridan, the President substituted a veto for his signature and sent the bill back to the Senate, where it originated. What the Senators may do with it is of no consequence. Two or three of them may be ill and the veto may be disregarded, or by a very close vote it may be indorsed. In either case the position of the President will not be affected. He looks beyond Congress; he appeals to the people, and by the people he will be almost unanimously sustained.

The veto message shows irrefutably that the radicals design to make this a mongrel Government. It has unmasked them; they can no longer maintain their hypocritical pretense of philanthropy. They hope and expect to confer the right of suffrage upon the negroes; to elect negro members of Congress from the Southern States; to make negroes eligible for the highest offices in the land. The political equality of the blacks thus conceded, how can their social equality be denied? They must be permitted to propose marriage to our daughters; to sit at table with white persons; to mingle familiarly in the best society. For the sake of three million of negroes forty millions of white people have already been involved in civil war; half of a great nation has been crippled and desolated; a heavy debt has been placed upon the shoulders of our citizens; blood has been poured out like water; precious lives have been ruthlessly sacrificed; but all this is not enough. Now, for the sake of three millions of negroes, the white people of this country are asked to submit to the abrogation of the Constitution; to the exclusion of eleven States from the Union; to the supersedure of the State judiciary; to the petty tyranny of irresponsible spies, paid to prefer complaints, whether justly or unjustly. More than this: we are asked to give the semi-civilized negro a preference over the intelligent immigrant who lands upon our shores; to punish a parent who refuses to allow a negro to marry his child; to cast into prison any judge who decides the dicta of Congress unconstitutional; to submit to a social association perfectly revolting to all sensible persons, and to a national future like that of Mexico or of the mongrel South American republics. This is what the radicals demand, and all this they have embodied in the Civil Rights bill, which ought to be called a bill to deprive white men of all rights. The President has placed this measure in its true light before the country. In doing so he has again broken all party trammels, and exhibited a patriotism that can rise superior to all partisan pleas of expediency. An entire reconstruction of the politics of the United States will be the result. All who are in favor of assassinating the republic in order to make the negro equal to the whites will take sides with Congress. All who are in favor of the Union, governed by white men for the benefit of the people, will take sides with the President. The issue is made; the President appeals directly to his fellow-citizens, and, one after another—beginning with Connecticut next Monday—the States will wheel into line in his support.

Cotton Seizures and the Treasury Agent System.

From the World.

Under the act of Congress authorizing seizures of "abandoned and captured" property, the United States Treasury agents have, during and since the war, been seizing large quantities of all kinds of property, but especially of cotton. Northern men, and other parties not living at the South, own or are interested in much of this cotton. It becomes a matter of general interest to know on what legal footing these seizures by Treasury agents rest.

There were grave doubts at the time of the passage of the act, on the part of many persons of some respectability, both as to its legality and its expediency. The act seemed to most men to be limited in its action to the period of actual hostilities. But hostilities have long since ceased. Not, however, cotton seizures. A kind of kleptomania has come over the Treasury officials. We do not attribute to them moral guilt greater than that of many other men. But their moral and legal senses have become twisted. They are in an abnormal condition. There are some points they can give up, but their cotton stealing they must have.

One of these cotton cases has been recently submitted to Mr. Charles O'Conor, with a request for his opinion on the legality of the seizure. And Mr. O'Conor has given an opinion to the effect that the seizure was wholly unwarrantable, and that there is no authority in law for the disposition intended to be made of the property. Mr. O'Conor's opinion shows the same clearness and force which always distinguish the productions of that gentleman, acknowledged on all hands to be *facile princeps* of the New York bar. Mr. James T. Brady has signified, over his name, his agreement with Mr. O'Conor's conclusions and arguments; and Judge Pierrepont and Mr. William M. Evarts, lawyers of acknowledged ability, widely differing from Mr. O'Conor in political views, agree with him in his argument and its conclusions.

The statute provides that it shall be lawful for the agents appointed by the Treasury for the purpose "to receive and collect all abandoned or captured property."

The term "captured property" already had its meaning, and received no new one.

The term "abandoned property" was a new term, and the thing covered by it was a new thing. And Congress provided that property should be regarded as "abandoned" when the lawful owner thereof should be "voluntarily absent therefrom, and engaged, either in arms or otherwise, in aiding or encouraging the Rebellion."

These Treasury agent acts provided that the property referred to might be received or collected by the agents, and "appropriated to public use on due appraisement, or forwarded" to a place of sale. The sales were to be at public auction, and the proceeds paid into the United States Treasury. After all expenses of seizure and subsequent charges are paid from those proceeds, the balance may possibly, at some distant time, reach the hands of the lawful owner.

The laws passed by Congress on the subject of these seizures were, in their nature, temporary, and operative only until the suppression of the Rebellion. As has been already stated, the statute provides that property shall be regarded as "abandoned" when the lawful owner thereof shall be voluntarily absent therefrom, and engaged, either in arms or otherwise, in aiding or encouraging the Rebellion. It will puzzle most men to understand how the owner of property can be engaged in aiding or encouraging the Rebellion after it is at an end. Though the statute itself mentions no point of time when these seizures are to cease, it is plain they are not to last forever. And no other limitation can be possible than that already stated—the end of the war, of actual hostilities.

These cases cannot be deemed cases of "captured" property, for captures can be made only during actual war by the naval and military forces of the United States, not by Treasury agents in time of peace.

Moreover, one of the acts provides for applications to the Court of Claims for relief against wrongs done by these seizures. But these applications are to be presented only within two years "after the suppression of the Rebellion." Plainly no acts to be relieved against are to be committed after that suppression.

Through the entire course of his argument Mr. O'Conor bases his opinion on the construction of the statute. If he were sitting on the bench he would probably decide that the statute itself had no validity. And most good lawyers would probably agree with him.

All of these statutes, we presume, were, by the Congressmen of the period, saddled on the back of that poor scapegoat, "War Powers." The idea seems to have been that, once granting that the men in arms against the Government were alien enemies, you also deprived them of all right to hold their own property. But on all sound principles of the laws of war, as laid down by the best authorities, the property of citizens and of alien enemies, as far as "war powers" are concerned, stands in precisely the same position, equally good and equally bad.

Property on land can be seized and used in any manner, when it is necessary for actual war operations of armies or naval forces, and not otherwise; and this, whether belonging to friend or foe. And the law is the same for both cases. Property on land of alien enemies is protected in the same manner and to the same extent as that of citizens. No case coming under "War Powers" can exist after the war is ended.

The reasonings in support of all these Treasury agent proceedings would not command an instant's consideration were it not that they are urged by men in high places. Mr. O'Conor, in his opinion, has carefully confined himself to a course of reasoning which he might safely use before men filled with the prejudices of rabid Republicanism. Even Charles Sumner, if he were a judge, would be compelled to heed them. Mr. O'Conor gives an opinion which he thinks can be successfully maintained before present judges. Were he a judge himself, he would probably decline to hear counsel on either side.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

GOOD FRIDAY.—ATTRACTIVE SUNday School Anniversary, FRIDAY EVENING, March 30, at SECOND REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH, SEVENTH Street, above Brown. Rev. THEODORE L. CUYLER, of Brooklyn, will speak. Original and selected pieces will be sung by the school and choir. Floral and other offerings.
Tickets, 25 cents, at Kennedy & Co.'s Drug Store, Seventh and Brown streets. 3 26 5t*

ST. AUGUSTINE'S CHOIR. — HUMmel's Choral Mass in D will be produced by this Choir on EASTER SUNDAY, and the last rehearsal will take place in the Church at 11 o'clock on SATURDAY MORNING. 3 29 2t*

OFFICE OF THE ROYAL PETROLEUM COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, March 5, 1866.
A Special Meeting of the Stockholders of the Royal Petroleum Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 23½ S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia, Pa., on MONDAY, the 2d day of April, 1866, at 12 o'clock noon, to act upon a proposition to reduce the Capital Stock to two hundred thousand dollars.
A. B. LINDERMAN,
ISAAC BARTON,
WILLIAM SMITH,
C. C. KNIGHT,
W. H. ELY,
Directors.
JOHN GALLAGHER JR., Secretary. 3 7 wfm 11t

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE PRESIdent and Managers of The PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD COMPANY have this day declared a Dividend of FOUR PER CENT on the Capital Stock payable, clear of taxes, on and after the 2d of April next.
The transfer books will be closed on the 20th inst., and remain closed until the 2d of April.
March 8, 1866. A. E. DOUGHERTY, Treasurer.
3 9 mw 10t

A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDers of the ATHENS PETROLEUM COMPANY will be held at No. 31 BANK Street, second floor, on TUESDAY, April 3 at 4 P. M.
Every stockholder is requested to be present.
3 29 2t* C. E. HARRIS, Secretary.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS,
PHILADELPHIA, March 26, 1866.
NOTICE.—To the Constables of the City of Philadelphia—The Constables of the various Wards of the City are hereby notified to appear in Court on the FIRST MONDAY IN APRIL, and make their return, according to law, of such persons in their Wards who sell Liquor without license, and be prepared to go at once before the Grand Jury as witnesses upon indictments to be then sent in against said offenders.
WILLIAM B. MANN,
District Attorney.
3 27 5t

THE GREAT PANORAMA OF IRELAND, with the Voyage Home to New York, and the celebrated Burning Ship, at NATIONAL HALL, MARKET Street, above TWELFTH, EVERY EVENING and WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY Afternoons. 3 26 6t

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE:—Containing nearly 300 pages, and 130 fine Plates and Engravings of the Anatomy of the Human Organs in a State of Health and Disease, with a Treatise on Early Errors, its Deplorable Consequences upon the Mind and Body, with the Author's Plan of Treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married, and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage to any address, on receipt of 25 cents in stamps or postal currency, by addressing Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 MAIDEN Lane, Albany, N. Y.
The author may be consulted upon any of the diseases upon which his book treats either *personally* or by *mail*, and medicines sent to any part of the world. 11 8 6m

JUST PUBLISHED—
By the Physicians of the
NEW YORK MUSEUM,
the Ninetieth Edition of their
FOUR LECTURES,
entitled—
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To be had free, for four stamps, by addressing Secretary New York Museum of Anatomy,
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THE BEST IN THE WORLD.
Harmless, reliable, instantaneous. The only perfect dye. No disappointment, no ridiculous tints, but true to nature, black or brown.
GENUINE IS SIGNED WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR.
ALSO,
Regenerating Extract of Millifleurs restores, preserves and beautifies the hair, prevents baldness. Sold by all Druggists. Factory No. 81 BARCLAY St., N. Y. 33§

DINING-ROOM.—F. LAKEMEYER, CARTER'S Alley, would respectfully inform the Public generally that he has left nothing undone to make this place comfortable in every respect for the accommodation of guests. He has opened a large and commodious Dining-Room in the second story. His SIDEBOARD is furnished with BRANDIES, WINES, WHISKY, Etc., Etc., of SUPERIOR BRANDS. 11

THE GREAT NEW ENGLAND REMEDY!—
DR. J. W. POLAND'S
WHITE PINE COMPOUND
Is now offered to the afflicted throughout the country, after having been proved by the test of eleven years, in the New England States, where its merits have become as well known as the tree from which, in part, it derives its virtues.
THE WHITE PINE COMPOUND CURES
Sore Throat, Colds, Coughs, Diptheria, Bronchitis, Spitting of Blood, and Pulmonary Affections generally.
It is a Remarkable Remedy for Kidney Complaints, Diabetes, Difficulty of Voiding Urine, Bleeding from the Kidneys and Bladder, Gravel, and other complaints.
Give a trial if you would learn the value of a good and tried medicine. It is pleasant, safe, and sure.
Sold by druggists and dealers in medicine generally.
GEORGE W. SWETT, M. D., Proprietor,
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OLD DRIVERS' ICE COMPANY,
REMOVED FROM N. W. CORNER SIXTEENTH AND RACE, TO
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Orders respectfully solicited, and promptly attended to at the lowest market rates.
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The undersigned, feeling exceeding thankful to his many friends and customers for their very liberal patronage extended to him during the last seventeen years, and having sold his entire interest to
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Takes pleasure in recommending them to his former patrons, as they are gentlemen of well-known integrity and will undoubtedly maintain the reputation of the OLD DRIVERS' ICE COMPANY, and in every way act so as to give entire satisfaction to all who may kindly favor them with their custom. Respectfully, etc.,
3 23m A. BROWN.

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AT A DISCOUNT,
Fully equivalent to the heavy decline in Gold
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Has just received a large and splendid assortment of
LADIES' GOLD WATCHES,
Some in plain cases, others beautifully enamelled a engraved, and others inlaid with diamonds.
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Will do well to call at once and make a selection. Prices moderate. All watches warranted.
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Have just received a large lot of
HAND-MADE WOOLLEN GOODS,
LADIES' FANCY GOODS,
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And a full line of
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Also, a large lot of
CROCHET LACES,
Which we are offering at reduced prices. 912

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1866. Spring Importation. 1866.
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HAS JUST OPENED
1000 PIECES WHITE GOODS,
In PLAIN, FANCY, STRIPED, PLAID and Figured Jaconets, Cambrics, Nainsook, Dimities, Swiss, Mull, and other Muslins, comprising a most complete stock, to which the attention of purchasers is solicited, as they are offered at a large REDUCTION from last SEASON'S PRICES.
100 pieces SHIRRED MUSLINS for Bodies.
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300 PARIS GOFFERED SKIRTS, newest styles, of my own importation.
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628 HOPKINS' HOOP-SKIRT 628
Manufactory No. 628 ARCH Street,
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Wholesale and Retail.
Our assortment embraces all the new and desirable styles and sizes, of every length and size waist for Ladies, Misses, and Children.
Those of "*OUR OWN MAKE*" are *superior* in finish and *durability* to any other Skirts *made*, and warranted to give satisfaction.
Skirts made to order, altered and repaired. 4§

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A LARGE LOT OF NEW U. S. WAGON HARNESS, 2, 4, and 6 horse. Also, parts of HARNESS, SADDLES, COLLARS, HALTERS, etc., bought at the recent Government sales—to be sold at a great sacrifice Wholesale or Retail. Together with our usual assortment of
SADDLERY AND SADDLERY HARDWARE.
WILLIAM S. HANSELL & SONS,
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IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
HAVANA CIGARS AND MEERSCHAUM PIPES,
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We offer the finest Havana Cigars at prices from 20 to 30 per cent. below the regular rates.
Also, the celebrated
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which is far superior to any yet brought before the public.
Motto of Lone Jack:—
"SEEK NO FURTHER, FOR NO BETTER CAN BE FOUND." 1 15 3m

MONUMENTS, TOMBS,
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Just completed, a beautiful variety of
ITALIAN MARBLE MONUMENTS,
TOMBS, AND GRAVE-STONES,
Will be sold cheap for cash.
Work sent to any part of the United States.
HENRY S. TARR,
MARBLE WORKS,
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GEORGE PLOWMAN,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER
No. 232 CARTER Street
And No. 141 DOCK Street.
Machine Work and Millwrighting promptly attended to 38§

FITLER, WEAVER & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Manilla and Tarred Cordage, Cords Twines, Etc.,
No. 23 North WATER Street and
No. 22 North DELAWARE Avenue,
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Successor to R. Clark, Jr.,
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Constantly on hand a large and varied assortment of Building Lumber. 5 24§

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BAG MANUFACTORY.
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DEALERS IN BAGS AND BAGGING of every description, for Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone-Dust, Etc.
Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand.
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RESTAURANT
ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN.
Finest old and new ALES, at 5 cents per glass.
GOOD ONE-DIME EATING BAR.
The choicest Liquors always on hand.
No. 533 CHESNUT STREET.
3 10 3m HENRY BECKER, Manager.

COTTON AND FLAX
SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS,
of all numbers and brands.
Tent, Awning, Trunk, and Wagon-Cover Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from one to seven feet wide; Paulins, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.
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AGENT FOR
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MONUMENTS AND GRAVESTONES.—ON hand, a large assortment of Gravestones, of various designs, made of the finest Italian and American Marble at the Marble Works of
A. STEINMETZ,
3 27 tuths3m] RIDGE Avenue, below Eleventh street.

REVENUE STAMPS, REVENUE STAMPS
REVENUE STAMPS,
Of all descriptions,
Of all descriptions,
Always on hand,
Always on hand,
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No. 630 CHESNUT Street,
No. 630 CHESNUT Street,
One door below Seventh street.
One door below Seventh street.
The most liberal discount allowed
The most liberal discount allowed. 2

CITY INTELLIGENCE

[*For Additional City Intelligence see Eighth Page.*]

CORONER'S INVESTIGATION.—An investigation was made yesterday afternoon, by the Coroner, into the cause of the death of Christian Berger, which occurred yesterday morning, an account of which was given in this paper at that time. The following evidence was given at the investigation:—

Andrew Fleming, sworn.—I am a keeper in the prison, and had charge of Christian Berger; on Monday his mother was allowed to see him and gave him an apple, part of which he ate; since then no one has visited him but a minister of the Gospel and official visitors; I never knew of his threatening to take his life; yesterday I was at his cell a little after seven o'clock; at dinner time I was there again, and he asked to have more meat; about five o'clock I again went to the cell, and found him lying on his face on the floor; his face was a blackish red, and when I lifted him up he could not speak; I remained with him well on to six o'clock; I asked him if he had been taking anything, and he said he had not; Dr. Klapp had been sent for and he examined Berger and felt his pulse; before I left him he said, "Fleming, can you do anything for me?" I did not see him again until I found him this morning dead; he was lying on his side, head down; last week he complained of feeling unwell, and said he was worried; he was a hearty eater.

Dr. H. Klapp testified that he saw Berger about a week ago, when he was suffering from a slight bilious attack, gave him medicine, and he recovered. The next the doctor saw of him was on Wednesday about 5 o'clock, when he found him suffering from epilepsy; applied the proper remedies, and in an hour he came out of the fit and recovered his voice; sought to ascertain if he had been taking anything, which he denied. The doctor saw him again at half-past 9 o'clock, when he was asleep in a chair; called him three or four times before he answered; spoke to him about sleeping in a chair, and he said he would go to bed; noticed nothing unusual in him; never intimated that he intended to commit suicide. He left no paper behind; could not read nor write; on one occasion he asked as to the amount of pain by hanging.

Dr. Shapleigh, sworn—I made a post-mortem examination of the body of Christian Berger; found a slight abrasion on the right side of the face, as if from a fall; the face, neck, and upper part of the breast were of a dark color; found the heart, lungs, and liver in a healthy condition; the bloodvessels of the scalp were filled with blood, and the brain was in a state of great congestion; also the membranes of the brain. I am of the opinion that Christian Berger came to his death from congestion of the brain. There are many causes of congestion of the brain. Convulsions will cause it; interruption of respiration also, and of the circulation of the blood. He might have had a convulsion in the afternoon, and a worse one at night. There was no indication of poison. The drawing up of the mouth and frothing at the mouth indicate spasmodic motion. The stomach was nearly empty; the intestines were in a healthy condition. Active poison would have caused inflammation of the stomach; narcotics could be detected in no other way except by the smell, or by chemical analysis.

The testimony was here closed, and the jury returned a verdict of death from congestion of the brain. Arrangements were made by the father of Berger to have him buried.

LECTURE ON TEMPERANCE.—Last evening one of the largest audiences that ever graced the Academy of Music assembled to listen to a lecture, which was delivered by John B. Gough, Esq., on the subject of "Temperance." Long before the speaker appeared the platform and other parts of the spacious building were filled with the friends of the eloquent speaker, who on making his appearance was greeted with rounds of applause.

Mr. P. B. Simons, President of the Young Men's Christian Association, under whose auspices these lectures were delivered, introduced the lecturer. The address, although mostly composed of thoughts contained in his previous efforts on this subject, was listened to with the most profound attention for about two hours. In commencing, he alluded to the fact that the subject which he intended to speak of had been so often brought before the mind of the public that but little that was new could be said in reference to its claims.

He nevertheless believed it to be his duty to speak in favor of this great reform as long as he could claim the attention of an intelligent audience, and gather around him those for whom the sympathies of the friends of temperance were so freely enlisted.

He then alluded to the evil consequences attending his course before he identified himself with the temperance movement. At that time he had little hope that he could gain a permanent mastery over his former habits. He here drew a picture of the inebriate, and interspersed his remarks with anecdotes based on facts which had come under his notice, to show how intemperance would lead to poverty, vice, and not unfrequently to death.

In order to escape from the tight grasp of the passion which binds him, the inebriate must exercise decision of character, and under all circumstances avoid the enticements thrown in his way to partake of the intoxicating bowl. He felt happy in believing that he had been instrumental in reclaiming some from this particular vice, some of whom had greeted him with the warm grasp of the hand, and with feelings of gratitude bid him God-speed for the good thus accomplished in their individual cases.

The death-bed scene of the drunkard was pictured in vivid colors, and his final doom alluded to in a manner to cause a shudder through the audience. The inebriate has an enemy within, which is constantly crying "Give, give, give!"

The speaker here alluded to the testimony of Dr. Kane, Professor Miller, Dr. Livingston, and others, in support of the temperance cause. They did not believe that the use of liquor as a medicine was necessary at all times. Some men, said he, even believe that they can better reconstruct the Government while under the influence of liquor. This remark was greeted with prolonged applause.

In alluding to our late President, Abraham Lincoln, he said that he was noted for his firmness of character, strict temperance principles, and the fear of God.

The audience again showed their approval of the sentiments uttered by loud and continued applause, lasting for several minutes.

ANNUAL COMMENCEMENT.—Last evening the commencement exercises of the Southwestern Grammar School took place in the Fourth Presbyterian Church, corner of Twelfth and Lombard streets. The audience room was crowded in all parts with the friends of the institution. The female scholars were tastily arrayed in white dresses and different colored regalias. The exercises opened with prayer, by the Rev. Willard M. Rice; followed by a recitation, in concert, of the 23d Psalm, by the pupils. A very appropriate introductory address was then made by Lewis Elkin, Esq. The rest of the exercises consisted of addresses, recitations, and singing by the pupils. The closing address was delivered by George Inman Riche, Esq., who alluded to the progress of the seventh section in educational matters. The schools in this section, he said, promise to be better than those of any other section. Before the delivery of the closing address, certificates were conferred by Mr. Charles H. Rainier, principal of the school, upon the following named ladies and gentlemen who graduated during the past year:—Hallie Hully, Mary S. Little, Josephine O'Neil, John Harper, Thomas M. Bell, Charles Brown, Thomas Bell, Robert Bell, Thomas W. Leigh, Isaac McQuilkin, Charles H. Dungan, Frank Moore, Joseph McMorris, Alexander Dunbar, John M. Thompson, George J. Noble, William Watt, Robert McMorris, George Miller, Henry G. Rees, Louis C. Leidy, and Thomas W. Rees; also, William Shay, from the Secondary. The exercises closed with singing.

DESTRUCTION OF A COTTON FACTORY.—The drying house attached to Matthias Gorgas' cotton lap manufactory, on Brook lane, near Wissahickon creek, was destroyed by fire about 6½ o'clock last evening. The property was uninsured, and the loss will amount to $3500.

GOOD FRIDAY.—To-day will be celebrated by a large portion of the Church as the season which typifies the crucifixion of our Saviour. To-day the agony of His death will be declared in a poignant manner. In England this day is celebrated with much exactness, business being suspended, and the people, as with one accord, giving themselves up to its observance.

On this occasion the Catholic Church, in its ceremonies, lays aside every expression of joy and festivity, her altars and their surroundings being stripped of their rich ornaments, for which a solemn dress of mourning is substituted. The sacrifice of the Mass is not offered on this day, but there is performed an office called the Mass of the Pre-Sanctified. The priest and his ministers, robed in black, proceed to the altar without lights or incense, and prostrate themselves before it while the acolytes cover it with a linen cloth. After the reading of the lessons of the day, and the history of Christ's passion according to St. John, the priest puts off his vestments, and taking the crucifix, which to this time was concealed beneath a veil, uncovers it slowly and with great solemnity, while the choristers chant the *Pange Lingua*. Next follows the veneration of the Cross, during which the candles on the altar are lighted, and the crucifix is elevated to its place upon the tabernacle. The priest and his ministers then carry in procession from the Repository the Host placed there on Holy Thursday, and return to the main altar, where the Sacred Species is offered up as that which has before been sanctified, a service different to that of the ordinary Mass.

An impressive service will be held this afternoon in St. Joseph's Church, S. Fourth street, on which occasion an imposing representation of the Holy Sepulchre will be erected upon the main altar. The work is in imitation of rocks, and is surmounted by a large cross having upon it the other instruments of the crucifixion. A solemn office is chanted by a fine choir, accompanied with music other than the organ, which is not used upon this day. The Episcopal churches were all open for Divine service this morning.

COLORED THIEF.—A hearing took place yesterday afternoon in the case of a colored man named Samuel Davis, who was suspected of having stolen a chest of black tea and several pieces of calico. The house of the accused is in Emeline street, to which place officers Lemon, Tryon, and Levy paid a visit yesterday morning, in search of stolen property, information having been communicated that such was stored in the premises. On looking through the house they found the articles above mentioned. The tea was secreted behind a chimney in the garret. The chest contains the following marks:—"Benefactor, A. A. L. & B., F.; finest Oolong, No. 52. Ahkong." The prisoner was held in default of $3000 bail, for a further hearing on next Thursday afternoon.

SUDDEN DEATH FROM DISEASE OF THE HEART.—Early last evening Mr. A. P. Hackman, aged about forty-five years, a very wealthy man, owner of a large distillery near Mount Joy, entered the cellar under the Bull's Head Hotel, No. 1025 Market street, and called for a glass of ale. He had scarcely drank half the contents when he suddenly fell dead. He is said to be involved in a very important suit with the United States, being charged with fraud in the conduct of his business. Seven thousand dollars were found on his person. Coroner Taylor, who had abundance of work yesterday, held an inquest, resulting in a verdict of death from disease of the heart.

LAGER BEER SALOON ROBBED.—An attempt was made on Wednesday evening to rob the lager beer saloon of Charles Kahler, No. 525 North Third street. The robbers effected an entrance from the rear of the building. They took a good overcoat belonging to the barkeeper, and no doubt would have carried off much more, had they not been alarmed by the inmates of the house, who heard them while endeavoring to effect an entrance. The robbers left behind them in the building several of their burglarious implements, which may possibly lead to their detection.

NEW TEMPERANCE MOVEMENT.—In view of the general and increasing interest felt in the temperance work, and the recent organization of a National Temperance Society, Rev. Theodore Cuyler, of Brooklyn, and other clergymen, held a temperance meeting yesterday afternoon, in the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association, for the purpose of conference with the active friends of the cause in this city. Several addresses were made, and a committee appointed to carry out the objects of the meeting. The movement bids fair to be productive of great good.

SUICIDE FROM POVERTY AND SICKNESS.—Jacob Kock, thirty-nine years old, committed suicide yesterday at his residence, corner of Borden and Fifth streets, below Wharton, in a singular manner. He loaded a toy cannon, and placing the muzzle in his mouth, applied a match to the touch-hole. The load took effect in the upper part of the head, tearing most of it away. Cause, poverty and sickness. Deceased leaves a wife and three small children.

SCHOOL CONTROLLER DEAD.—Mr. James W. Fletcher, a School Controller for the Third Section, and formerly an Alderman and Prothonotary of the District Court, died yesterday morning, after a short illness.

SHIRTS, FURNISHING GOODS, &c

J. W. SCOTT & CO.,
SHIRT MANUFACTURERS,
AND DEALERS IN
MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,
No. 814 Chesnut Street,
FOUR DOORS BELOW THE "CONTINENTAL,"
8 26 §rp PHILADELPHIA.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM
SHIRT MANUFACTORY
AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.
PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS
made from measurement at very short notice.
All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.
WINCHESTER & CO.,
8 24 § 706 CHESNUT STREET

TEAS, &c.

TEAS REDUCED TO $1, AT INGRAM'S Tea Warehouse, No. 43 S. SECOND Street.

ROASTED COFFEE REDUCED TO 30 CTS. at INGRAM'S Tea Warehouse, No. 43 S. SECOND Street.

40C. BEST MILD COFFEE, AT INGRAM'S Tea Warehouse, No. 43 S. SECOND Street.

TEAS AND COFFEES AT WHOLESALE prices, at INGRAM'S Tea Warehouse, No. 43 S. SECOND Street. Try them.

GREEN COFFEES FROM 22 TO 28 CTS. A pound, at INGRAM'S Tea Warehouse, No. 43 S. SECOND Street. Try them. 1 22

STOVES, RANGES, &c.

CULVER'S NEW PATENT
DEEP SAND-JOINT
HOT-AIR FURNACE.
RANGES OF ALL SIZES.
ALSO, PHIEGAR'S NEW LOW PRESSURE
STEAM HEATING APPARATUS.
FOR SALE BY
CHARLES WILLIAMS,
5 4 § No. 1132 MARKET STREET.

THE STAMP AGENCY, NO. 304 CHESNUT STREET, ABOVE THIRD, WILL BE CONTINUED AS HERETOFORE.
STAMPS of EVERY DESCRIPTION CONSTANTLY ON HAND AND IN ANY AMOUNT. 11 13

AMUSEMENTS.

RISLEY'S CONTINENTAL NEWS EXCHANGE.
Choice Seats to all places of Amusement may be had up to 6½ o'clock any evening. 1 31 ly

CHOICE SEATS AND ADMISSIONS.—
Tickets can be had at the
"PROGRAMME OFFICE,
No. 431 CHESNUT Street, opposite the Post Office, for the Chesnut, Arch, Walnut, and Academy of Music, up to 6 o'clock, every evening. 1 1 tf

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
corner of Broad and Locust streets.
Lessee and Manager..........WILLIAM WHEATLEY
EASTER MONDAY, April 2, 1866,
First appearance in several years of the
GREAT RAVELS.
GABRIEL RAVEL,
ANTOINE RAVEL,
YOUNG AMERICA,
AND A TROUPE OF ARTISTS NUMBERING FORTY PERSONS,
among whom may be mentioned the
MARTINETTI FAMILY (SIX IN NUMBER),
SIGNORITA PEPITA,
Premiere Danseuse, from the Opera at Paris,
M VON HAMME
first male dancer, and ballet master from Hamburg.
Mad'lles Vandris, Marzetti, Desiree, Julia Lehman, Mons. Vandris, Garcia, Schmidt, Axtel C. Lehman, and a
Full and Magnificent Corps de Ballet.
The Orchestra under the direction of M. Romainville from Paris.
The evenings entertainment will commence with the Ballet Pantomine, called
KIM KA;
OR, THE ADVENTURES OF AN AERONAUT.
Ventaiatan..........GABRIEL RAVEL
Kim Ka..........ANTOINE RAVEL
and a full Company.
To be followed by
THE DEFIANCE.
A Classic Scene of Groupings, by JULIEN and PHILLIPPE MARTINETTI.
To conclude with the Great Fairy Pantomime entitled the
RED GNOME.
THE FAMOUS WARRIOR..........ANTOINE RAVEL
THE RED GNOME..........YOUNG AMERICA
MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY AT 2 O'CLOCK.
Admission..........75 cents
Reserved Seats, Parquette and Parquette Circle, $1; Family Circle 40 cents; Amphitheatre 25 cents
Seats can be secured at C. W. A. Trumpler's Music Store, S. E. corner of Seventh and Chesnut streets and at the Box Office of the Academy of Music on Friday, from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.
Doors open at ¼ past 7—to commence at ¼ before 8.
Seats secured six days in advance. 3 28 4t

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—
CHESNUT Street, above Twelfth.
LEONARD GROVER & WILLIAM E. SINN, Lessees and Managers.
WILLIAM E. SINN..........Resident Manager
Doors open at 6·45 Curtain rises at 7·45.
THIS EVENING,
THIS EVENING,
BENEFIT
BENEFIT
OF
MISS ANNIE WARD.
MISS ANNIE WARD.
MISS ANNIE WARD.
On which occasion the performance will begin with the first act of
THE COLLEEN BAWN.
THE COLLEEN BAWN.
THE COLLEEN BAWN.
Colleen Bawn..........Mrs. Sophie Gimber Kuhn
Shelah Mann..........Miss Annie Ward
To conclude with
THE OCTOROON.
THE OCTOROON.
THE OCTOROON.
Zoe..........Mrs. Sophie Gimber Kuhn
(By the kind courtesy of Miss Josie Orton.)
Dora Sunnyside..........Miss Annie Ward
Both pieces will be given with powerful casts.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, March 31,
163d GRAND FAMILY MATINEE.
Only day performance of
BETRAYER AND BETRAYED.
BETRAYER AND BETRAYED.
MONDAY EVENING, April 2,
Charles Reade's great work,
NEVER TOO LATE TO MEND.
Admission to Evening Performance, 25 cents, 50 cents, and $1.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—N. E. corner NINTH and WALNUT Streets
GALA NIGHT OF THE SEASON.
BENEFIT
and last appearance of the Eminent Tragedian,
MR. J. B. ROBERTS.
Last night this season of
FAUST AND MARGUERITE.
MR. J. B. ROBERTS
in his wonderful impersonation of MEPHISTOPHELES.
MR. J. B. ROBERTS AS ROLLA.
FRIDAY,
Sheridan's Tragic Play of
PIZARRO;
OR, THE DEATH OF ROLLA.
Rolla..........Mr. J. B. ROBERTS
After which, the grand Spectacular Drama of
FAUST AND MARGUERITE.
Mephistopheles..........Mr J. B. ROBERTS
SATURDAY—Benefit of Mr. OWEN FAWCETT.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S NEW ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins at 7½ o'clock.
TO-NIGHT (Friday) March 30,
FAREWELL BENEFIT
OF
MR. CHARLES DILLON.
Positively last performance of
BELPHEGOR, THE MOUNTEBANK.
Belphegor..........Mr. DILLON
Madeline his wife..........Miss E. Price
Fantaronade..........Stuart Robson
Viscount de Hercule..........Mr. Marlowe
Scene, France. Time 1844.
To conclude with the Musical Burletta,
THE SWISS SWAINS.
Swig..........Stuart Robson
Rosetta..........Mrs. C. Henri
TO-MORROW (Saturday) Benefit of E. L. TILTON.
MONDAY, MR. J. E. MURDOCH.

NEW AMERICAN THEATRE—
WALNUT Street, above Eighth
WONDERFUL ATTRACTION.
EVERY EVENING,
AND ON WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AFTERNOONS,
EL NINO EDDIE,
the Child Wonder, on the Tight Rope.
THE CELEBRATED FOWLER SISTERS.
GRAND BALLETS, SONGS, DANCES, BURLESQUES, ETC.
BRILLIANT COMBINATION OF ARTISTS.

CONCERT HALL,
CHESNUT STREET, ABOVE TWELFTH.
COMMENCING MONDAY EVENING, MARCH 26,
THE GREAT
KALEIDOPHOTOSCOPE,
AND GIFT ENTERTAINMENT.
Tickets for sale at Trumpler's Music Store, corner of Seventh and Chesnut streets.
Admission, 25 cents. Reserved seats, 50 cents.
Doors open at 7 o'clock. Commence at 8 o'clock.
MATINEES ON WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AFTERNOONS.
Doors open at 1½. Commence at 2½ o'clock. 3 26 6t

BURGESS, PRENDERGAST,
HUGHES, AND LA RUE'S
MINSTRELS,
MINSTRELS,
ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS, TENTH AND CHESNUT.
COMPLETE SUCCESS. CROWDED HOUSES!
THREE NIGHTS MORE!
THURSDAY, FRIDAY, and SATURDAY EVENINGS,
March 29, 30, and 31,
GRAND FAMILY MATINEE, SATURDAY, at 2½ o'clock.
The Great Confederation of distinguished
ETHIOPIAN ARTISTES,
THE MASTER BAND OF THE WORLD,
In a Minstrels' Grand Carnival of New Acts, New Songs, and New Jokes.
Admission, 25 cents. Reserved seats, 50 cents.
Doors open at 7; commence at 8 o'clock
Seats secured at TURNER HAMILTON'S Book Store, No. 106 S. TENTH Street, Assembly Buildings. 3 26 6t

FOR THIS WEEK ONLY.
WOOD'S MINSTRELS AT THE
MUSICAL FUND HALL.
OPENING NIGHT A GREAT SUCCESS.
THE PREMIER BAND OF THE WORLD.
Introducing an entire change of programme nightly, as performed by them throughout the United States, and at Wood's Minstrels' Hall, No. 514 Broadway, New York, for the past four years; received with the most enthusiastic demonstrations of applause by crowded and fashionable audiences. Everything original.
3 28 4t COOL WHITE, Manager.

THIRD WEEK OF THE GREAT PANORAMA OF IRELAND, National Hall, MARKET St. above Twelfth EVERY EVENING THIS WEEK, at 8 P. M. Also WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS at 3 P. M. Doors open one hour previous. Admission, 25 cents. Children under ten years, 15 cents. 3 26 6t

GERMANIA ORCHESTRA.—PUBLIC REhearsals every SATURDAY AFTERNOON AT MUSICAL FUND HALL, 3½ o'clock. Engagements made by addressing GEORGE BASTERT, Agent, No. 1231 MONTEREY street, between Race and Vine. 1 16 3m

ACADEMY OF FINE ARTS, CHESNUT Street, above Tenth.
Open from 9 A. M. till 6 P. M.
Benjamin West's great Picture of
CHRIST REJECTED
still on exhibition 11

THE STAMP AGENCY, NO. 304 CHESNUT STREET, ABOVE THIRD, WILL BE CONTINUED AS HERETOFORE.
STAMPS of EVERY DESCRIPTION CONSTANTLY ON HAND, AND IN ANY AMOUNT 11

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
CARSON
GOLD MINING COMPANY.

CAPITAL STOCK....$500,000
NUMBER OF SHARES, 50,000.
Par Value and Subscription Price, $10.
WORKING CAPITAL, $50,000.

OFFICERS:
PRESIDENT,
COLONEL WILLIAM B. THOMAS.
SECRETARY AND TREASURER, pro tem,
J. HOPKINS TARR.
SOLICITOR,
WILLIAM L. HIRST, ESQ.
DIRECTORS,
COLONEL WILLIAM B. THOMAS,
CHARLES S. OGDEN,
EDWIN MIDDLETON,
ALEXANDER J. HARPER,
WILLIAM BERGER.

The Land of this Company consists of about 120 Acres, in Mecklenburg county, North Carolina, about 3½ miles from the town of Charlotte.

On this property fifteen shafts or pits have been opened and sunk to various depths, from 10 to 85 feet, demonstrating the existence of three parallel veins of ore of about 2 feet in width and about 15 feet apart, converging to a common centre at the depth of about 150 feet, forming one immense mass or vein of ore, extending in length through the property more than half a mile. There are also on this property other veins of ore unexplored. All these ores are known as the Brown Ores, and are very rich, yielding an average of about $200 per ton in gold, the above results having been demonstrated by the rude working of the mines for several years past, the risk of investment in undeveloped property is not incurred, and by the application of modern mining and reducing machinery the Company anticipate an immediate and large return for their money.

Having an ore that readily yields $200 per ton, some estimate can be made of the value of this property. With the present imperfect system of mining, ten tons of this ore can be taken out and reduced daily from every shaft opened, at an expense not exceeding $25 per ton, leaving a net daily profit of $1750 for each shaft worked by the Company.

The large working capital reserved will enable the Company at once to procure and erect the best modern machinery for manipulating the ores, by means of which the yield will be largely increased.

These mines, whilst they produce ores richer than those of Colorado or Nevada, have many advantages over them, particularly in an abundance of fuel and cheap labor, and the facility with which they can be worked during the entire year; whilst those of Colorado and Nevada can only be worked during the warm weather.

A test assay of an average specimen of the ore from the Carson Mines was made as late as the 27th of January of the present year, as will appear from the following certificate of Professors Booth and Garrett, the Assayers of the Philadelphia Mint:—

PHILADELPHIA, January 27, 1866.
Dear Sir:—We have carefully assayed the sample of ore from "Carson Mine," North Carolina, and find it to yield ten ounces nine pennyweights of pure gold to the ton of ore. The coin value is therefore $216·02 per ton of ore. Yours, respectfully,
BOOTH & GARRETT.
Dr. M. B. TAYLOR, No. 404 Walnut street, Philad.

Subscriptions to the Capital Stock will be received at the Office of the Company, No. 407 WALNUT Street, where samples of the ore may be seen, and full information given. 23

INTERNAL REVENUE.

UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS
UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS.
PRINCIPAL DEPOT,
No. 304 CHESNUT STREET,
CENTRAL DEPOT,
No. 103 S. FIFTH STREET
(One door below Chesnut.)
ESTABLISHED 1862.

REVENUE STAMPS of every description constantly on hand, and in any amount.

Orders by Mail or Express promptly attended to.

United States Notes, Drafts on Philadelphia or New York, or Current Funds received in payment.

Particular attention paid to small orders.

The decisions of the Commission can be consulted, and any information regarding the law cheerfully given.

The following rates of discount are allowed:—
On all orders of $25, two per cent discount.
On all orders of $100, three per cent. discount.
On all orders of $300, four per cent. discount.
All orders should be sent to
HARDING'S STAMP AGENCY,
No. 304 Chesnut Street
PHILADELPHIA. 16

REVENUE STAMPS, REVENUE STAMPS,
REVENUE STAMPS,
Of all descriptions,
Of all descriptions,
Always on hand,
Always on hand.
AT FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE CO.'S OFFICE
AT FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE CO.'S OFFICE
No. 630 CHESNUT Street,
No. 630 CHESNUT Street.
One door below Seventh street
One door below Seventh street.
The most liberal discount allowed.
The most liberal discount allowed.

T. J. McGUIGAN,
Importer and Wholesale Dealer in
FANCY GOODS, NOTIONS, Etc,
FIREWORKS, FLAGS, Etc
MATCHES AND BLACKING,
NO. 2 STRAWBERRY STREET,
First Street above Second between Market and Chesnut.
5 4 PHILADELPHIA.

REVENUE STAMPS, REVENUE STAMPS,
REVENUE STAMPS,
Of all descriptions,
Of all descriptions,
Always on hand,
Always on hand.
AT FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE CO.'S OFFICE,
AT FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE CO.'S OFFICE,
No. 630 CHESNUT Street,
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One door below Seventh street.
One door below Seventh street.
The most liberal discount allowed.
The most liberal discount allowed.

MEDICAL.

FRENCH MEDICINES IN VOGUE!
BY GRIMAULT & CIE.,
Chemists to H. F. H. Prince Napoleon,
45 RUE RICHELIEU, PARIS.

NO MORE COD LIVER OIL.
GRIMAULT'S SYRUP OF IODIZED HORSE-RADISH.
This Syrup is employed with the greatest success, in place of Cod Liver Oil, to which it is infinitely superior. It cures diseases of the chest, scrofula, lymphatic disorders green sickness, muscular atony, and loss of appetite. It regenerates the constitution by purifying the blood, and is, in a word, the most powerful depurative known. It never fatigues the stomach and bowels, and is administered with the greatest efficacy to young children, subject to humours, or obstruction of the glands. At last, it is very efficacious in the diseases of the skin.

NO MORE CONSUMPTION.
GRIMAULT'S SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHITE OF LIME.
This new Medicine is a sovereign remedy in phthisis and other diseases of the lungs promptly removes all the more serious symptoms. The cough is relieved, the night sweats cease, and the patient rapidly recovers his health.

NO MORE POVERTY OF THE BLOOD AND PALE COMPLEXION.
DR. LERAS' PHOSPHATE OF IRON.
This new ferruginous medicine contains the elements of the blood and bones, and Iron in a liquid state. It is different from all hitherto offered to the public, is liquid, colorless and tasteless. It speedily cures chlorosis, pains in the stomach, difficult digestion, dysmenorrhœa, anemia.
The majority of the Academies of Medicine of Paris recommend the phosphate of Iron to Ladies of delicate constitution suffering from anemia, and all other persons fatigued from over anxiety, nervous emotions, overwork general debility, and poorness of blood.
It is the only preparation which never causes constipation, and can be borne by the most delicate stomachs.

NERVOUS HEADACHE. NEURALGIA,
is instantaneously cured by
GRIMAULT'S BRAZILIAN GUARANA,
a vegetable substance used from time immemorial in *Brazil, and entirely inoffensive.*

BETTER THAN COPAIBA!!
GRIMAULT'S CAPSULES AND LIQUID EXTRACT OF MATICO VEGETALIS.
Where all other Medicines have failed, these preparations will always effect a cure. These insure a rapid and extraordinary cure of severe recent and chronic cases of private disease. They are used in the Hospitals in Paris, by the celebrated Dr Ricord, and are found greatly superior to all hitherto known mineral remedies and Copaiba and Cubebs. The Injection is used in recent, and capsules in the more chronic cases.
GENERAL DEPOTS:
In Paris, at GRIMAULT & Cie.,
Chemists to H. F. H. Prince Napoleon,
45 RUE RICHELIEU.
In New York, at T. M. BECKER'S,
No. 129 GRAND Street.
IN PHILADELPHIA, [3 19 mth2m
At FRENCH, RICHARDS & CO'S.

VOX POPULI.
WRIGHT'S TAR SYRUP.
PRINCIPAL DEPOT,
No. 771 South THIRD Street.
Price, $1·00 per Bottle; $5·00 for half-a-dozen.

The undersigned citizens take pleasure in cheerfully recommending the use of Wright's Tar Syrup for coughs, colds, consumption, whooping-cough, spotted fever, liver complaint, pains in the breast, bronchitis, inflammation, and restriction of air vessels in the lungs, etc. The remedy should be in every family:—
Charles C. Wilson, Forney's *Press* office.
Charles H. Graffen, *Sunday Mercury* office.
James Nolen, *Inquirer* office
William F. Corbit, Associated Press.
William H. Carpenter, Fire Alarm and Police Telegraph, Fifth and Chesnut streets.
A. Randolph, Front and Lombard streets.
James W. Perrine No. 1129 Charles street.
H. A. Davis, No. 323 Gaskill street.
John Woodside, No. 1331 Franklin street.
Robert Thompson No. 1108 Walter street.
R. G. Maren, No. 626 Franklin street.
J. Gebloff, No. 731 S. Second street.
John Seymour, No. 513 S. Front street.
E. W. Howard, No. 1 Dock street.
H. C. Bartlett, No. 327 S. Second street.
L. Bates, No. 605 Arch street.
Albert Martin, No. 417 S. Second street.
Mary Caldwell, No. 1032 Sansom street.
W. Thomas, No. 20 N. Fourth street.
T. M. Carthy, No. 109 Elfreth's alley.
George Wilson, No. 236 Race street.
W. F. Brooks, No. 69 North Second street.
M. J. Hassett, No. 119 Canal street.
S. Seymour Rose, Bustleton.
Charles Rogers, No. 921 South street.
R. T. Wellington, Second and Quarry streets
F. E. Thomas, No. 136 South Sixth street.
William Barns, No. 515 South Front street.
S. S. Sanford, Opera Manager.
John Maginnis, rear of No. 134 North Second street.
Mrs. S. R. Choate, Newark Del.

Mr. William B. Wright:—
SIR:—We take pleasure in recommending your TAR SYRUP (of which we have already sold considerable quantities) as a most excellent and efficacious remedy for the complaints set forth in your printed bill already submitted to the public. As a gratifying act to suffering humanity we will cheerfully recommend your preparation to all afflicted with diseases which it is designed to cure. Yours, etc.,
DILKS & SON, Druggists,
N. E. corner Pine and Sixth streets.

For sale also at
JOHNSON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN'S,
DYOTT & CO.'S,
And all principal Druggists and Dealers.

The subscriber would beg leave further to say that he is prepared to fill orders and forward the Syrup to any part of the country. Persons desiring other information by mail will inclose a postage stamp, and answers will be returned as soon as the exigencies of business will admit. Address
WILLIAM B. WRIGHT.
3 20 No. 771 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

FOR COUGHS AND COLDS
USE DR. C. G. GARRISON'S
EXPECTORANT.
FOR DYSPEPSIA AND DEBILITY USE
DR. C. G. GARRISON'S
BITTERS.
USE DR. C. G. GARRISON'S
ANTI-DYSPEPTIC PILLS
For Chills and Fevers, Bilious, Billious Remittent, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Depression of Spirits, Coughs, Colds, and all diseases that require a purgative.
In all cases where the above Preparations fail to make a cure the money will be refunded.
For sale, wholesale and retail, at my store,
NO. 211 S. EIGHTH STREET,
Below Walnut, Philadelphia.
JOHNSON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN,
Wholesale Agents,
No. 23 N. SIXTH Street, Philada.
C. G. GARRISON, M. D.,
Treats patients for all diseases at his Office,
No. 211 South EIGHTH Street
All consultations free 3 7 3m

DENTISTRY.

ISAIAH PRICE, DENTIST, GRADUATE OF Philadelphia College of Dental Surgery, class 1853-4 formerly of West Chester, Pa., having served three years in the Army, has resumed the practice of his profession at No. 241 N. ELEVENTH Street Philadelphia, where he will endeavor to give satisfactory attention to all who may require his professional services. 1 18 §

THE "EXCELSIOR"
HAMS
(Selected from the best Corn-Fed Hogs.)
ARE THE BEST IN THE WORLD.
J. H. MICHENER & CO.,
GENERAL PROVISION DEALERS,
And Curers of the Celebrated
"EXCELSIOR"
SUGAR CURED HAMS
Tongues and Beef,
Nos. 142 and 144 North FRONT Street.
None genuine unless branded
"J. H. M. & CO., EXCELSIOR."
The justly celebrated "EXCELSIOR" HAMS are cured by J. H. M. & Co. (in a style peculiar to themselves) expressly for FAMILY USE; are of delicious flavor; free from the unpleasant taste of salt, and are pronounced by epicures superior to any now offered for sale. 2 27 tuths3m

THE STAMP AGENCY, NO. 304 CHESNUT STREET, ABOVE THIRD, WILL BE CONTINUED AS HERETOFORE.
STAMPS of EVERY DESCRIPTION CONSTANTLY ON HAND, AND IN ANY AMOUNT. 11 13

AUCTION SALES.

M. THOMAS & SONS, NOS. 139 AND 141 S. FOURTH Street.
REAL ESTATE.
LARGE AND VALUABLE THREE-STORY BRICK RESIDENCE, No. 614 RACE Street, west of Sixth street, opposite the Franklin Square.
On Tuesday,
April 10, 1866, at 12 o'clock noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that large and valuable three story brick messuage with double three-story back buildings, and lot of ground, situate on the south side of Race street, west of Sixth street, No. 614, containing in front on Race street 22 feet 9 inches and extending in depth 138 feet to a 23 feet street called Haines street. Also, an undivided moiety of all that strip of ground, south side of Race street, 99 feet west of Sixth street; containing on Race street 1 foot 9 inches, and extending in depth 138 feet to the said Haines street. It has two parlors with folding doors, fire proof under stair case back building, ironing-room and kitchen on the first floor; two chambers, dining-room and bath-room, water-closet and store-room on the second floor; three rooms on main building and two rooms in back building; water-closet and chambermaid's-closet, with hot and cold water on the third floor; all the water passes through underground drain into street sewer.

TO CAPITALISTS AND OTHERS.
PUBLIC SALE.—VERY VALUABLE BUSINESS PROPERTY, KNOWN AS THE CENTRAL BUILDINGS, Nos. 218 and 220 WALNUT Street, opposite the Merchants' Exchange 35 feet on Walnut street, 140 feet in depth to Pear street, two fronts.
On Tuesday,
April 3, 1866, at 12 o'clock noon will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all those two four-story brick buildings and the lot of ground thereunto belonging situate on the south side of Walnut street, directly opposite the Exchange; containing together in front on Walnut street 35 feet, and extending in depth about 140 feet to Pear street, known as the Central Buildings, with a passage way running through to Pear street, on which is erected a five story brick building. The attention of capitalists bankers, and insurance companies is called to the above mentioned property, combining as it does, many advantages. Its close proximity to the Exchange, together with two fronts, make it desirable. Property in this particular block is considered of more value per foot than in any other block in the whole length of Walnut street.
Clear of all incumbrance.
For further particulars apply to LEWIS H. REDNER, No 152 S. FOURTH Street.
Philadelphia, March, 1866. 3 15 16t

B. SCOTT, JR., AUCTIONEER, PHILADELPHIA ART GALLERY, 1020 CHESNUT Street.
CHOICE UNFRAMED ENGRAVINGS OF THE HIGHEST QUALITY.
Being the first consignment of the British Fine Art Publishing Company, consisting of fine proofs, selected with great care from the works of the great modern artists viz.:—
Martin,
Herring,
Landseer,
Wellmore,
Barker,
Frith,
Johnstone,
Le Jeune,
T. Taylor,
Ansdell,
Turner,
Thompson,
Saut
Frank Stone,
and many other of the most popular engravings of the present day. The above will be sold by B. Scott, Jr., Auctioneer, at the Art Gallery, No. 1020 Chesnut street,
ON THURSDAY AND FRIDAY EVENINGS,
2 28 3t March 29 and 30, at 7½ o'clock.

J. FITZPATRICK & CO. AUCTIONERS.—
New Auction House, No. 927 CHESNUT Street.

HATS AND CAPS.

TEMPLE
OF
FASHION.
Small Profits. Quick Sales.
HATS AND CAPS. NEWEST STYLES.
LOWEST PRICES IN THE CITY.
BOURNE,
1 23 tuths3m* No. 40 N. SIXTH STREET.

LIQUORS.

CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY.
No. 225 North THIRD Street.
If anything was wanted to prove the absolute purity of this Whisky, the following certificates should do it. There is no alcoholic stimulant known commanding such recommendation from such high sources:—
PHILADELPHIA, September 9, 1858.
We have carefully tested the sample of CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY which you send us, and find that it contains NONE OF THE POISONOUS SUBSTANCE known as FUSIL OIL, which is the characteristic and injurious ingredient of the whiskies in general use.
BOOTH, GARRETT & CAMAC,
Analytical Chemists.
NEW YORK, September 3, 1858.
I have analyzed a sample of CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY received from Mr Charles Wharton, Jr., of Philadelphia; and having carefully tested it, I am pleased to state that it is entirely FREE FROM POISONOUS OR DELETERIOUS substances. It is an unusually pure and fine-flavored quality of whisky.
JAMES R CHILTON, M. D.,
Analytical Chemist.
BOSTON, March 7, 1859.
I have made a chemical analysis of commercial samples of CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY, which proves to be free from the heavy Fusil Oils, and perfectly pure and unadulterated. The fine flavor of this whisky is derived from the grain used in manufacturing it.
Respectfully, A. A. HAYES, M. D.,
State Assayer, No. 16 Boylston street.
For sale by barrel, demijohn, or bottle, at No. 226 North THIRD Street Philadelphia. 3 3

J. W. HAMMAR,
Importer and Wholesale Dealer in Foreign
BRANDIES, WINES,
AND
FINE OLD WHISKIES,
No. 620 MARKET STREET
1 5 3m PHILADELPHIA.

M. NATHANS & SONS,
IMPORTERS OF
BRANDIES, WINES, GINS, Etc.
No. 19 N. FRONT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
MOSES NATHANS,
HORACE A. NATHANS,
ORLANDO D. NATHANS. 1 19m

EUREKA!
THE INFALLIBLE HAIR RESTORATIVE.
THIS IS NO HAIR DYE.
THE IMMENSE SUCCESS with which this preparation has met during the short time it has been before the public, has induced the thousands and tens of thousands who have used and attested its virtues to pronounce it the ONLY and TRUE Hair Restorative. The Eureka has been introduced into all the principal cities both East and West and having faithfully performed all that is claimed for it, has superseded all other Hair Preparations. The Eureka restores Grey Hair to its original colors prevents the hair from falling out, by causing a healthy condition of the scalp imparting to the hair a softness and gloss and youthful appearance that no other Hair Preparation can produce. The Eureka is free from all impurities or poisonous drugs and can be used without soiling scalp or hands.
Manufactured and sold wholesale and retail by
ROBERT FISHER, Sole Agent,
No. 25 N. FIFTH Street, St. Louis, Mo.
Agents for Pennsylvania, DYOTT & CO., No 232 N SECOND Street, Philadelphia 1 20smw3m

AT QUEEN'S NEWS STAND,
S. W. corner SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets,
ALL THE
DAILY AND WEEKLY PAPERS,
MAGAZINES,
PERIODICALS, Etc.,
May be obtained at current rates. 1 12

Evening Telegraph

Is published every afternoon (Sundays excepted) at No. 108 S. Third street. Price, Three Cents Per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents Per Week, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars Per Annum; One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

To insure the Insertion of Advertisements in all of our Editions, they must be forwarded to our office not later than 10 o'clock each Morning.

FRIDAY, MARCH 30, 1866.

The United States Senatorship and the Course of J. M. Scovel.

Up to yesterday Mr. James M. Scovel, of Camden, occupied an enviable position in the eyes of the citizens of both New Jersey and our own State. When people spoke of him they talked of him as a rising man—a man of ability, honesty,* and one whose doctrines were consistent with the views of the popular mind. They thought him a man of principle, and there was no position in his native State to which he might not have hopefully aspired. But, truly, no one knows what a day may bring forth. The man who yesterday was universally honored for his probity, his fidelity, his principles, to-day appears in a light in which one could only wish his bitterest enemy to be seen. His offense may be summed up in the simple assertion that he *bolted*. To a man not versed in politics, and one who is not a strict partisan, there may appear no crime so very heinous in such behavior; but if the matter is examined in the proper light, no one can fail to feel contempt for the man who for extraneous reasons will adopt such a course as that selected by Mr. Scovel. He was chosen by the people of Camden because of his avowed adherence to the doctrines of the Republican party. He was elected by them as their standard-bearer, and when he succeeded in defeating his opponent the declaration went forth that Camden had lent her power to strengthen the Union party. Had he hinted that when he visited the capital he would vote with the Democrats in opposition to his brother Republicans, there can be no question but that he would never have been sent to represent our neighbors over the river.

When he accepted of their nomination he pledged himself by his action to act, on all purely political questions, on purely party grounds. Yet how has he fulfilled that pledge? When the fate of the most important bill ever introduced into the United States Senate depends upon the arrival of a Senator from New Jersey, and when the Union men desired to reap the advantage they had gained in carrying the State, and throw the fruits of the victory in the party scale, James M. Scovel voted with the Copperhead members, and by his vote indefinitely postponed the choice of a gentleman to the vacant position, which, but for his defection, would have been filled immediately, and the Senator have been already on his way to the capital.

What reason does he assign for thus violating all the agreements of the past, thus forfeiting his word, and losing all that the hard-fought battle in Camden had gained the party? He says he is opposed to a certain man who may get the nomination. That has nothing whatever to do with the case. It was his duty to support whoever received the caucus nomination. Had he entered that body and striven to secure the success of his candidate, he would have done his whole duty. Surely the party was not bound to defer to him as to who should be their choice. Again, he says that he believes Mr. J. P. Stockton was entitled to his seat. The United States Senate has decided otherwise, and it was Mr. Scovel's business to fill the vacancy so far as in his power lay. But why dwell on these petty excuses? They are merely the alleged causes. They are merely pretenses.

So far as we can see, his conduct can only be imputed to a desire to secure the position for himself. We have had a similar instance in our city government a few years since, when a gentleman would vote only for his brother-in-law for clerk, and the similarity of the cases suggests the probability of there being a personal ambition in Mr. Scovel's action. If he hopes to bring the party to terms by such a course, he will be disappointed. We beg the members rather to let the vacancy remain unfilled than choose a man who would take such an unfair advantage of the difficulties of the party. Although it may delay the election of a Republican, it cannot secure the choice of a Democrat; and the conduct of Mr. Scovel will only result to his own disgrace, without succeeding in any of his ambitious aims, or carrying out any of his dishonorable schemes.

We publish on our first page to-day an editorial from the *Daily Gazette* of Trenton, the State organ of the party, which gives a good idea of the sentiments of the Unionists of New Jersey.

Street Cleansing.

We observe that the new contractors of street cleaning have commenced his work in earnest, and are making decided improvements in the general appearance of our streets. We are gratified to observe this energetic commencement of a good work. There is great need for caution and care during the coming summer. The pestilence is on its march, and we know not at what moment we may be in the grasp of the destroyer. It is true that the most perfect sanitary and quarantine measures have not always served to stay the progress of disease, but cleanliness both in municipal and individual affairs will go far to mitigate the violence and obstinacy of the attacks.

A remark made in private conversation by one of our most eminent Philadelphia physicians, is worthy of attention by those who have the healthful condition of our city in charge. He says that we do not apply the labor of cleansing at the right points. We are careful to keep the broad business avenues, such as Market and Broad streets, in fine order, while the narrow, confined byways alleys, and courts are filled with all manner of uncleanness. He affirms that in the wider streets the action of the currents of the air is to raise and disperse the noxious vapors as rapidly as they are formed, and little or no danger is to be apprehended from such localities; but in dark, murky, crooked alleys, where every species of corruption festers and rots, there are no balmy breezes to bear away the malaria that scatters death to all around. It is from these centres that contagious and epidemic diseases spread, rendering great cities vast Golgothas. It is of the utmost importance that these plague spots and lazar-houses should be thoroughly inspected, and, if possible, purified. In some of the streets down town there are filthy dens where crime, vice, destitution, want, hunger, and shame have driven hundreds into miserable garrets and cellars, where their condition is infinitely worse than that of the swine. When disease breaks out in such localities it is beyond the power of the most skilful leech to stay its course. The very air they breathe is laden with death, and it is to such localities as these that the cleansing operations should be most especially devoted. A thorough ablution of the down-town alleys is very much needed just now, for some of them are very offensive to the olfactory organs. Tom Hood asserts that he recognized seventy distinct smells in the city of Cologne; and Bedford, St. Mary, and Little Pine streets are nearly as rich in the multiplication of their odors.

The Board of Health should seize the present opportune moment, when our city is comparatively free from disease, and while labor is plenty, to urge upon our City Councils the necessity of proper measures to keep us free from calamity and death. A moderate sum of money judiciously expended just now may save millions of treasure and many valuable lives. To wait until the demon is at our gates, and then, driven by panic, rush into all manner of needless and improvident expenditure, is simply to be "penny wise and pound foolish." The work ought to be set about immediately, and when the plan is perfected it should be placed in the hands of intelligent executive officers, with sufficient means at their disposal to do the work efficiently and thoroughly. With proper prudential precautions there is no good reason why the health of our city should not remain during the summer in as good a condition as it is at present.

The Sabbath Law.

We congratulate our readers on the action taken by the State Legislature yesterday on the proposition to amend the Sabbath law. The resolution, as finally amended, read as follows:—

> "*Resolved*, That the laws of the Commonwealth in regard to the first day of the week, called the Lord's Day, be not so altered as to allow the running of street cars on that day."

This was adopted by a vote of twenty-three yeas to seven nays. So decided an expression of legislative sentiment in favor of preserving the sanctity of the Lord's day must afford the right-thinking and right-feeling portion of this community infinite satisfaction, and it may also encourage the hope that the effort to establish in Philadelphia a French Sunday is, so far at least as the Legislature is concerned, finally killed. It is, nevertheless, proposed to submit to the vote of the people of this city the question whether or not Sunday travel on the intramural passenger railways shall be allowed. It is by no means certain that the proposition in this form will meet with the favor of the State Assembly. But if it should, then the friends of a Christian Sabbath will have to do all that they may properly do, to prevent that being done by popular suffrage which the Representatives of the entire Commonwealth have refused to legalize. In the meanwhile let them feel encouraged to go forward in the good work with all needful earnestness and energy, by the success they have thus far achieved, and trust the cause of morality, religion, and social order to the virtue and good sense of the people.

Investigate the Gas Works.—The people of our city will yield a hearty endorsement to the action of the Select Council yesterday, when, on motion of Colonel James Page, it was resolved to appoint a special committee of five, with power to investigate the management of the Gas Works. There has been for some time a continual expression of doubt in regard to the fact whether the parties having control of the works were regulating them in a proper manner. The action of Councils will tend to do away with all this feeling of uneasiness and distrust. If the Board of Trustees have properly governed the matters given into their hands, then the examination will only redound to their credit; and they should not only be willing, but should absolutely court investigation. If they have misapplied their power, then it is a duty which the Councils owe to our citizens to see that such actions be immediately exposed and the evil corrected. There is no department under our city Government which is not open to investigation, and we can see no reason why the Gas trust should be a secret concern. There are no mysteries to be revealed. We suppose that the manufacture of gas is not like that of the mysterious "Greek fire," the means of its formation being necessarily concealed. The object of the resolution of Colonel Page, which was ably supported by Councilman Gray, is to examine the finances, and not the chemistry of the Board, and we see no good reason why any should object to such an action.

THE VETO MESSAGE.

Possible Failure of the Senate to Pass the Civil Rights Bill Over the Veto.

Special Despatch to New York Herald.

Washington, March 29.—The probable result of the vote on the veto of the Civil Rights bill is still the great topic here. The radicals have ceased their crowing about being able to override the veto, and have found that the postponement of the vote has seriously damaged their chances for passing the bill over the veto. It is now generally conceded that the necessary two-thirds vote cannot be secured in the Senate if Senator Dixon is able to be present, which at present appears certain.

His presence will secure seventeen votes for sustaining the veto, there being only fifty with a full Senate after Stockton's and Foot's successors are elected. There is no hope for the radicals, except in the sickness of two of the other side. There is, therefore, less interest taken to-day in the result of the action of the New Jersey Legislature. It is important, however, as the present disability of two conservative Senators throws a doubt on their being able to be present.

The best judges of the position of affairs here consider that there is no doubt of the result, and that the veto will be sustained in the Senate. The President was in great doubt yesterday, but has no fear of the result to-day. The whole affair has taken a different turn to-day, and there is a strong probability that one of the most prominent Senators who voted to override the veto of the Freedman's Bureau will be found on the President's side when this vote is taken.

A considerable delegation of radical New Yorkers arrived in the city yesterday and to-day in the hope of contributing in some way to the passing of the Civil Rights bill over the President's veto. Prominent among them are some old commercial friends of Senator Morgan, who are not without hope of influencing him to abandon his support of the Administration, and add his voice and vote to the radical phalanx. It was confidently asserted on the street this morning that they would succeed in winning him back to the radical ranks. But this evening tells a different tale. Nothing can move him, and the besiegers have abandoned the undertaking.

Some capital was also undertaken to be manufactured by circulating the report that Mr. William Orton, now here, was also in deadly opposition to the veto. Mr. Orton has been a Presidential defender in Union leagues and elsewhere since his retirement from the Internal Revenue Bureau, and if he could be brought to openly oppose Mr. Johnson in this crisis it was considered as at least one point scored in the game of intimidation sought to be practised on such as were thought to be weakened or undecided. There is thus far no evidence that Mr. Orton has lent himself to such uses.

The most reliable expression now is that there is no doubt that the President's veto will be sustained in the Senate. Seventeen Senators are certain, and if Senator Wright, of New Jersey, is able to be here there will be eighteen. The postponement of the vote has insured the defeat of the radicals and secured the success of the President in the Senate certain.

Will Cases.

IS SLAVERY IN AMERICA AT AN END?

From the Boston Traveller, March 28.

Before the full bench of the Supreme Judicial Court yesterday, there was a hearing in the matter of the late Francis Jackson's will. The deceased, by will, left a fund to create a sentiment to put an end to American slavery. That object having been accomplished the case now comes up for construction, whether, the object of the trust having ceased to exist, the heirs-at-law do not become entitled to it, or whether the doctrine *cypres* shall be applied and the Court say that the funds shall be appropriated to some charity more or less intimately connected with the negroes or their education. The counsel for the construction says that they were never in more need of aid than now; that though they have been freed they need assistance to bring them up to the rights they are entitled to.

WILL OF PROFESSOR BECK.

The will of the late Professor Beck, of Harvard College, has been admitted to probate. There are no public bequests. His large estate is left to his daughter.

Sale of "Powhatan."—Robert Mayo's estate on James river, near Richmond and where, according to a dubious tradition, John Smith's life was saved by the fair Pocahontas, is said to have been sold to Colonel North, of Massachusetts, for $26,000.—*Richmond Dispatch.*

—In a very considerable riot in Worcester, Mass., on Saturday last, the police were worsted.

This is a personal invitation to the reader to examine our new styles of SPRING CLOTHING. Cassimere Suits for $16, and Black Suits for $22. Finer Suits, all prices up to $75
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
OAK HALL,
SOUTHEAST CORNER
SIXTH and MARKET Sts.

AT THE LATE "GRAND TRIAL" OF SEWING MACHINES" THE WILLCOX & GIBBS *GAINED* the *Highest Premium.*

Willcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine Co.
No. 720 CHESNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

AT THE LATE "GRAND TRIAL" OF SEWING MACHINES" THE WILLCOX & GIBBS fully sustained THIRTY-FIVE *Distinct Points* OF *SUPERIORITY.*

IT BEING THE SEASON OF THE year when Pianos generally require Tuning, Mr. SARGENT would respectfully remind those about having their PIANOS PUT IN ORDER, that his orders are received at MASON & CO.'S STORE, No. 907 CHESNUT Street. Repairing thoroughly done, and generally without removing. 3 30 3t*

SPECIAL NOTICES.

[*See the Second Page for additional Special Notices.*]

SEMINARY OF ST. CHARLES BORROMEO.
THE CORNER STONE
of the New Seminary of St. Charles Borromeo will be laid
On WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, April 4,
At 3 o'clock.
Addresses will be made by
THE RIGHT REV. BISHOP WOOD,
THE REV. MICHAEL O'CONNOR, S. J.
(formerly Rector of the Seminary),
THE VERY REV. DR. O'HARA, V. G.,
And others.
Most of the Reverend Clergy of the Diocese will be present.

A SPECIAL EXCURSION TRAIN will leave the Pennsylvania Railroad Station, across the Market Street Bridge, on Wednesday Afternoon, April 4, at 2 o'clock, for the grounds of the New Seminary, and will return to Philadelphia at half-past 4 o'clock.
Excursion Tickets, 25 cents. Can be had at any of the Churches 3 30 5t

FENIANS, ATTENTION! A BEAUTIFUL Card Photograph of the Irish Fenian Executive, comprising likenesses from life of Stephens, Luby, O'Leary, Mulcahey, O'Connor, Roantree, Kickham, O'Donovan (Rossa), together with a fac-simile of the bonds of the Irish Republic now published and for sale. Every Fenian should have one. Single copies 25 cents. The trade supplied at $15 per hundred. Orders accompanied with the money will receive prompt attention. Single copies sent postpaid. Copyright secured. Address W. C. BLELOCH,
Box 340 Post Office,
3 30 3t Or No. 28 S. SEVENTH Street, Phila.

CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY'S OFFICE, BORDENTOWN, March 28, 1866.
NOTICE.—The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY will be held at the Company's office in BORDENTOWN, on SATURDAY, the 28th of April, 1866, at 12 o'clock M., for the election of seven Directors, to serve for the ensuing year.
SAMUEL J. BAYARD, Secretary.

POST OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, PA.
March 29, 1866.
The Mails for HAVANA, per steamer STARS AND STRIPES, will be closed at this office on SATURDAY MORNING, 31st instant, at 5 o'clock.
1t C. A. WALBORN, Postmaster.

STILL ANOTHER
GREAT TRIUMPH
FOR THE
EVANS & WATSON
SAFE.

READ THE FOLLOWING:—

PHILADELPHIA, March 27, 1866.

Messrs. Evans & Watson:—

Gents:—Early this morning our three-story steam saw and planing mill was entirely destroyed by fire. The Safe we purchased of you in 1859 was severely tested. Upon opening it, we found the books, papers, money, etc., were entirely preserved and uninjured; so much so, that we shall continue their daily use. This is an additional proof of the superior and complete protection of your improved inside-door Safes, and we feel that they deserve the most liberal patronage.

Yours, very truly,
BRADY, SHAFFER & CO.

Within the past two weeks this is the second Safe of our manufacture which has been severely tested by fire, in both instances the contents being entirely preserved. We call the attention of all desiring a perfect protection against fire to our justly celebrated Fire Proof Safes, which have never failed to preserve their contents. Fire and Burglar-Proof Safes, for Bank, Mercantile, or Dwelling house use, guaranteed free from dampness. We sell at prices lower than other makers.

3 30 3tdp] **EVANS & WATSON,**
No. 16 South FOURTH Street.

WANTS.

WANTED—BOARD AT A FARM-HOUSE for five months for a family of two adults and five children. Address D., No. 21 S. SIXTH St. 3 30 2t*

WANTED TO RENT, FOR ONE YEAR say from May 1, a furnished country property, in exchange for a centrally located city residence, in a desirable neighborhood, and well furnished.
Apply at No. 126 WALNUT Street. 3 29 3t*

THREE GENERAL AGENTS WANTED TO act in important locations for the New York Accidental Insurance Company. Active men of good address, apply to FRANK O. ALLEN, Branch Office, No. 410 CHESNUT Street. Apply soon. 2 21

THE EYE AND EAR.

DEAFNESS AND BLINDNESS, THROAT, LUNG, CHEST DISEASES, CATARRH, ASTHMA, NERVOUS AFFECTIONS AND DISEASES OF THE DIGESTIVE ORGANS.—DR. VON MOSCHZISKER'S new and unrivalled systems of treating the above MALADIES with his "ATOMISER," has received the very highest approbation from the best medical men of all SCHOOLS, and the INDORSEMENT of the entire medical PRESS. These, with TESTIMONIALS from and REFERENCES to responsible CITIZENS, can be examined by all who require his professional services, at his OFFICE and RESIDENCE, No. 1031 WALNUT Street. 3 21 1m*rp

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of SAMUEL HAYES, Deceased.
The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the second account of JOHN FLOYD and WILLIAM HAYES, Executors of the last will and testament of said decedent and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested for the purposes of his appointment, on MONDAY, April 9, 1866, at 2 o'clock P. M., at his Office, No. 402 WALNUT Street, in the city of Philadelphia.
3 30 fmw 5t W. D. BAKER, Auditor.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Assigned Estate of J. W. GIBBS & SONS.
The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the second account of ISAIAH HICKS, assignee of J. W. GIBBS & SONS, and to report distribution of the balance, will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment at his office, No. 402 WALNUT Street second story, in the city of Philadelphia, on TUESDAY, the 10th day of April, A. D., 1866, at 11 o'clock, A. M. [3 30fmw5t*] W. D. BAKER, Auditor.

PHILADELPHIA DEPOT OF THE KNOX FRUIT FARM AND NURSERIES.

We have established a branch of our business in Philadelphia, where orders for all our stock, including
GRAPE VINES, RASPBERRY,
STRAWBERRY, and BLACKBERRY PLANTS,
CURRANT and GOOSEBERRY BUSHES, etc. etc.,
will receive prompt attention.
JUCUNDA—OUR No. 700 STRAWBERRY.
The most valuable Strawberry of which we have any knowledge. A good supply of Plants constantly on hand. Also,
AGRICULTURIST,
And all other desirable kinds
Plants grown in POTS or BOXES, for bearing FIRST SEASON, of the above two named kinds, can be furnished in any quantity.
Price List free of charge.
DESCRIPTIVE AND ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE, 10 cents. J. KNOX.
3 21wim No. 727 MARKET Street, Philadelphia.

BALSLEY PATENT STEP-LADDER.—
Having commenced the manufacture of
THE BALSLEY PATENT STEP-LADDER
IN
PHILADELPHIA,
we are fully prepared to fill orders to any amount.
Sizes from 3 to 10 feet.
DEALERS are particularly requested to call and see them.
J. KNOX.
No. 727 MARKET Street, Philadelphia.
Liberal discount made to dealers. 3 21 wim

E. R. LEE,
No. 43 North EIGHTH Street,
CLOSING OUT STOCK PRIOR TO ALTERATIONS OF STORE.
Great Inducements to Purchasers.
JUST OPEN,
NEW AND RICH STYLE PARASOLS.
JOUVIN KID GLOVES.
CHOICE SHADE SPRING KID GLOVES.
600 YARDS BLACK GROUND IRON BAREGES.
6000 YARDS HOYLE'S WARRANTED ENGLISH PRINTS.
3000 YARDS NEAT PLAID MOHAIRS, Bargains.
ELEGANT LLAMA POINTE SHAWLS, at reduced prices.
HANDSOME VALENCIENNE TRIMMED HDKFS. (Real), at reduced prices.
IMITATION Do.
A JOB LOT NEW LACE COLLARS.
THE GABRIELLE HOOP SKIRT.
THE GABRIELLE HOOP SKIRT.
An entirely new adjustment, especially adapted for gored dresses, to be had only at E. R. LEE'S,
No 43 N. EIGHTH Street.
A GENERAL REDUCTION IN STOCK, AT
E. R. LEE'S,
3 30 fstu 3t No. 43 N. EIGHTH Street.

DREIFUSS & BELSINGER,
No. 49 North EIGHTH Street,
Have just opened a complete stock of
SPRING GOODS,
CONSISTING OF LACES, EMBROIDERIES, AND FANCY GOODS.
300 pieces plain and striped Jaconets, the newest styles.
Shirred and Tucked Muslins, which we are offering at low prices.
500 dozen Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, at old prices, 25, 37, 40, and 50 cents.
A full assortment of the newest design LACE COLLARS and COLLARETTES, from 37 cents up to $10.
GLOVES—GLOVES.
A complete line of JOUVIN KID GLOVES, to which we invite attention, which we offer at low figures.
GABRIELLE SKIRTS.
GABRIELLE SKIRTS.
The newest, most desirable, and stylish Skirts now worn.
TUCKED SKIRTING, a cheap and desirable article for ladies' wear. 3 30

TEMPLE OF FASHION
Importations for the Spring and Summer of 1866.
MRS. M. A. BINDER,
No. 1031 CHESNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA,
Importer of Ladies' Dress and Cloak Trimmings; also, Paris Patterns in Tissue Paper, for Ladies' and Children's Dresses.
I desire to call your attention to the above card, and shall be pleased to have you call and inspect my stock, and I think you will find it the most choice and elegant assortment to select from. My facilities for obtaining the most desirable novelties of the European market are now unsurpassed and shipments per nearly every steamer add freshness and variety to the collection. The most desirable styles of Ornaments, Buttons, Laces, Fringes, Cords, Tassels, Velvet Ribbons, Belting, Patent Hooks and Eyes, French Corsets, Shields, Dress Elevators, Pads, Hoop Skirts of our own and Madame Demorest's make. Stamping, Braiding and Embroidering; French Fluting and Gauffering.
Parisian Dress and Cloak Making, in all its varieties. Ladies furnishing their rich and costly materials may rely on being artistically fitted and their work finished in the most prompt and efficient manner, at the lowest possible prices.
Cutting and Basting at the shortest notice.
Sets of Patterns now ready for Merchants and Dressmakers. All the Fashion Books for sale.
MRS. M. A. BINDER,
3 15 1m No. 1031 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

OPENING OF
FRENCH BONNETS, FLOWERS, FRAMES,
AND
MILLINERY GOODS.
GEORGE W. MILES,
3 28 4t No. 911 CHESNUT STREET.

MISS C. O'BYRNE,
No. 807 ARCH Street,
Will open
A HANDSOME AND FASHIONABLE ASSORTMENT OF SPRING AND SUMMER MILLINERY,
ON THURSDAY, April 5, 1866. [3 28 6t

BONNETS! BONNETS!
BONNET OPENING,
WEDNESDAY, MARCH 28.
E. P. GILL & CO.,
3 27 1m No. 720 ARCH Street.

MRS. R. DILLON,
Nos. 323 and 331 SOUTH Street,
Has a handsome assortment of SPRING MILLINERY; Misses' and Infants' Hats and Caps, Silks, Velvets, Crapes, Ribbons, Feathers, Flowers, Frames, etc. [3 15 4m

1866. SPRING. **1866.**
OPENING
AT
MRS. E. KEYSER'S
CHILDREN'S CLOTHING EMPORIUM
No. 1227 CHESNUT Street,
3 15 1m] Below Thirteenth, North side, Philadelphia.

GROVER & BAKER'S FIRST PREMIUM ELASTIC STITCH AND LOCK STITCH SEWING MACHINES, with latest improvements, No. 730 Chesnut street, Philadelphia; No. 17 Market street, Harrisburg. 2 2 3m4p

LOOKING GLASSES,
GREATLY REDUCED
IN PRICE.
JAMES S. EARLE & SONS,
[3 24 7tdp
No. 816 CHESNUT STREET.

SPRING.
WILLIAM D. ROGERS,
COACH AND LIGHT CARRIAGE BUILDER,
Nos. 1009 and 1011 CHESNUT Street,
PHILADELPHIA. 3 28 2m4p

GROVER & BAKER'S IMPROVED SHUTTLE OR "LOCK" STITCH SEWING MACHINES. No. 1 and No. 9 for Tailors, Shoe makers, Saddlers, etc. No. 730 Chesnut street Philadelphia; No. 17 Market street, Harrisburg

113 PRICE & WOOD, 113
N. NINTH STREET, ABOVE ARCH,
Have just opened a new lot fast color Calicoes, 15 cents a yard.
Best quality American Calicoes, 18¾ cents a yard.
Best makes Bleached and Unbleached Muslin.
Heavy Bleached Muslins, 25, 28, 33, 35, 37½ and 40 cents.
Unbleached Muslins, 18, 23, 25 and 28 cents.
Pillow Case and Sheeting Muslins.
Table Linens, Napkins and Towels.
Scotch Diaper, by the piece or yard.
Huckaback Towelling, by the yard.
WHITE GOODS!
WHITE GOODS!
White Marseilles, 50, 75, 90 and $1·12½.
Cambric, Jaconet, Nainsook and Swiss Muslins.
Nainsook Stripe and Plaid Muslins.
Cambric Plaid Muslins.
Plaid, Stripe and Dotted Swiss Muslins.
Marseilles, Lancaster, and Honeycomb Quilts.
Just opened, a new lot of Poil de Chevre, 25 cents a yard.
Ladies' and Gents' Hosiery and Gloves.
Ladies' Buff and White Gloves.
Ladies' English Silk Gloves.
Children's Lisle and Berlin Thread Gloves.
Ladies' and Misses' Hoop Skirts.
Ladies' and Gents' Linen Hdkfs.
Gents' Neck-ties, Shirt Fronts, and Suspenders.
A new lot of handsome Bonnet Ribbons.
PRICE & WOOD,
No. 113 N. NINTH Street, above Arch.
N. B. Will remove to the N. W. corner Eighth and Filbert streets about the last of April. 3 24

CHEAP MUSLINS.

PILLOW MUSLINS, AT 31 CENTS.

YARD WIDE MUSLINS, AT 25 CENTS.

WIDE SHEETING, $1·00.

FINE SHIRTINGS, 35 CENTS.

YARD WIDE UNBLEACHED, 25 CENTS.

YARD WIDE EXTRA HEAVY UNBLEACHED 28 CENTS.

YARD WIDE CHINTZES, 25 CENTS.

LINEN GOODS.

LINEN SHEETINGS, $1·50.

8-4 TABLE DAMASK, $1·00.

8-4 LOOM DAMASK, $1·00.

8-4 UNBLEACHED DAMASK, 75 CENTS.

7-4 UNBLEACHED DAMASK, 65 CENTS.

100 DOZEN NAPKINS, $2·65.

200 DOZEN RED BORDERED TOWELS, $3·00.

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.,
[1 2 3mrp
N. W. COR. EIGHTH AND MARKET STREETS.

WM. H. HORSTMANN & SONS,
FIFTH and CHERRY Sts.
PHILADELPHIA.
IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF
LADIES' DRESS
AND CLOAK TRIMMINGS,
PLAIN AND FANCY BUTTONS,
COTTON TRIMMINGS,
BLACK AND COLORED GALLOONS,
CLUNY LACES,
BELTINGS,
GUIPURE LACES,
BALMORAL TRIMMINGS,
GIMPS AND ORNAMENTS,
COLORED VELVET RIBBONS,
HEAD NETS, ETC.

SMALL WARES AND ZEPHYR WORSTED.
We are constantly receiving the latest NOVELTIES of the European markets, besides our own production of various styles in NEW TRIMMINGS.
Our prices are reduced to the very lowest Gold rates. 3 29 2mrp

RICH BLACK SILKS,
AT REDUCED PRICES.
LARGE PURCHASES AT THE PHILADELPHIA AND NEW YORK AUCTIONS
Enable us to exhibit a splendid line of
PARIS TAFFETAS,
GROS DU RHINE,
GROS GRAIN,
GROS DU AFRIQUE.
CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,
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THE CAMPAIGN IN CONNECTICUT.

Letter from P. T. Barnum.

To the Editor of the New York Tribune.

Sir:—I am no politician and never design to be, but I am loyal to my country and her glorious institutions; hence I work zealously for the cause of liberty and equal rights, and consequently I detest treason in every guise. The Copperhead papers of this State have published, and the New York *Express* of this evening has copied, a statement that I have expressed doubts of the success of the Union Republican ticket in Connecticut on Monday next. This is *utterly false!* Neither the Union party in this State nor myself have for a moment doubted that General Hawley will be triumphantly elected Governor of Connecticut, and that the loyal party will carry the State as effectually as it has done ever since the Copperhead leaders—Tom Seymour, Toucey, Eaton & Company—denounced President Lincoln for calling out volunteers to suppress the Rebellion, discouraged enlistments, declared the war a failure, rejoiced over Rebel victories, and endeavored to prevent our soldiers from voting. These leaders and their party are as rank Secessionists to-day as Jeff. Davis ever was, and they cannot hoodwink the loyal voters of Connecticut. I have just been assured by one of the Union State Committee that, after carefully canvassing the State, they have every reason to believe that the Union State ticket will be elected by a majority of several thousand, and that the Legislature will be largely Union. The Copperheads are workingly desperately, lying prodigiously, and planning cunningly to cheat us by fraudulent votes; but the "old sarpint" is well known hereabouts, and is sharply watched. All that the Union party has to do is to turn out and *vote to a man*, "rain or shine," and the Coppers will receive a second New Hampshire thrashing. Truly yours, P. T. BARNUM.

Bridgeport, Conn., March 29, 1866.

The Bond Robbery in Exchange Place, New York.

ARREST OF ONE OF THE SUPPOSED ROBBERS WITH SEVERAL OF THE BONDS IN HIS POSSESSION.

Intelligence has been received to the effect that a person has been arrested on the railway cars, within ten miles of Boston, by Detective Officers Rose and Dunshea, who are attached to Marshal Murray's office, and L. V. Westcott, who is connected with the secret service of the Treasury Department. The arrested party was searched, and upon his person several of the stolen bonds were found. He was conveyed to Newburyport, and on his arrival at that place there were preferred against him two charges of robbery, alleged to have been committed in Massachusetts, upon which he was taken into custody. The prevailing opinion in the Marshal's office is that the police will be able to get at the principal offenders in the case; at present they have got a clue to circumstances that may unravel the whole of this gigantic robbery.—*N. Y. Herald.*

The Agassiz Expedition in Brazil.

The Boston *Transcript* publishes several letters relating to the Brazilian expedition of Professor Agassiz. Among them is a note from Agassiz to Governor Andrew, introducing M. Azambuja, the Brazilian minister, and adding:—

"The Emperor has overwhelmed me with attentions and given me the most substantial assistance in the way of a steamer placed at my disposal upon the Amazon; so you see that the liberality of Mr. Thayer has already produced more results than any of us could have expected. I only hope that, now that the war is over, the means of the museum may be so enlarged as to make that institution the most important in existence, within as short a period as possible. We have vindicated our political institutions, let us now place our social condition and our means of intellectual and moral improvements far above those of other nations. * * *

"L. AGASSIZ."

A letter from one of Agassiz's assistants contains the following interesting information:—

"During three days we spent at the Lake Hyannary we caught seventy-six different species, most of them new. The most important was a new genus of the *Chromides*, with a tail ending in the shape of a lance, which Professor Agassiz called after Dr. Coutinho. We were accompanied by the President of the Province, who afforded us all conveniences by his secretary, and other gentlemen.

"Our collection is at the present time seven hundred and seventy-six species, of which six hundred and fifty are new. Professor Agassiz said before entering the Amazonas, he would be satisfied if he could obtain two hundred and fifty species. The result, as you perceive, is beyond all expectation. The Professor calls it a true revelation for science.

"The species of Para are entirely distinct from those of Tajaparu; the latter from those of Gupura, these from those of Monte-Allegre, and so on—even between neighboring places the difference is great.

"Besides, the Amazonas contain a large number of provinces inhabited by distinct species. The discovery of this important fact opens a new horizon to scientific investigations, and is the safest basis in the study of the distribution of the species.

"This great principle being established, the number of the icthyological provinces remains to be known, and the extension of their limits as well as the causes of their difference. These questions require much labor and study, but their result must be extraordinary, and perhaps the most interesting in the study of nature."

Another letter, dated November 25, says that the number of new fishes found is eleven hundred and sixty-three.

EARTHQUAKE AT SEA.—Captain H. G. Morse, of ship *Syren*, of Boston, in a letter to his owners, says:—"Just to the windward of the Friendly Islands (South Pacific Ocean) was experienced a severe shock of an earthquake, which shook the ship from stem to stern, so much that it was almost impossible to stand on." The *Syren* was on her passage from Baker's Island to Liverpool, and the earthquake must have taken place about the middle of November, 1865.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE GERMANIA.—The following is the programme of the rehearsal to-morrow afternoon at the Musical Fund Hall:—

Ouverture, Op. 44........................Kalliwoda
Aria (Inflammatus) from "Stabat Mater."....Rossini
C. Major Sinfonie......................P. Schubert
a. Andante—Allegroma non troppo.
b. Andante con moto.
c. Scherzo—Allegro vivace.
d. Finale—Allegro vivace.

THE AMERICAN VARIETY THEATRE.—In addition to the four Fowler sisters—all excellent terpsichorean artists, Mr. Fox announces the world-renowned wonder, El Nino Eddie, who will each evening perform upon the tight rope. Billy Holmes, the comic singer; Andy Leavitt, James Quinn and Master Barry, the unrivalled Ethiopian artists; Mr. G. H. Moreste; the Lazelle brothers, and the vaudeville company appear in an attractive programme every evening. The ballet troupe, under Mr. G. W. Smith, is very popular, and embraces rising young artists, in the persons of Miss Millie Killmyer, Miss Jenny Stone, Miss Annie Eldridge, and Miss Larocque.

THE RAVELS.—This ever popular troupe of pantomimists, unquestionably the finest that have ever appeared in this country, commence a short season at the Academy of Music on Monday next. They are accompanied by a complete and effective ballet, that are said to excel any previous ones in the performance of the dashing Spanish *pas* that are so admired by our theatre-goers. The prospect is that they will draw crowded houses, as the closing of the season of Lent relieves the religious world of the embargo upon worldly amusements. The box sheet opens to-morrow morning.

REMEMBER, IT IS NEVER TOO LATE TO MEND!—Charles Reade's great work will be produced on next Monday evening. Mr. Sinn promises that every attention shall be paid to detail, and that the piece shall have a fine cast. It will be a grand thing for Easter week. Each evening, at the close of the play, a capital Olio will be given by Burgess, Prendergast, Hughes & La Rue's Minstrels, which troupe has been engaged especially as an extra attraction. At the Matinee, to-morrow (Saturday) afternoon, Scribe's *Betrayer and Betrayed* will be presented.

TYPOGRAPHICAL DRAMATIC ASSOCIATION—To-morrow (Saturday) evening this Association will have a benefit at the Callowhill Street Theatre. The performance will embrace *Luke, the Laborer, Charles II* the poem of "Sheridan's Ride," and *Pat Malloy*. The efforts of this Association to perfect themselves in the dramatic art deserve success.

—A Cockney's Epitaph on His Cook—"Peace to her hashes!"

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THE CHOLERA.

How to Prepare for its Approach—Causes and Symptoms of Attack—A Course of Treatment Prescribed—Every Man his Own Physician—The Experience and Conclusions of an Eastern Missionary.

Dr. Hamlin, for many years a missionary of the American Board at Constantinople, has furnished to the *Christian Mirror* an account of his very successful treatment of the cholera in that city. His practice has extended through three visitations of this dreaded disease, in 1848, 1855, and 1865. The suggestions are so simple that we publish them, in the hope that they will do good, if the cholera should visit and become prevalent in the United States:—

Dear Sir:—The cholera, which has just left us, after committing fearful ravages, is making its way into Europe, and will probably cross the Atlantic before another summer has passed.

Having been providentially compelled to have a good degree of practical acquaintance with its, and to see it in all its forms and stages during each of its invasions of Constantinople, I wish to make to my friends in Maine some suggestions which may relieve anxiety and be of practical use:—

1. On the approach of cholera every family should be prepared to treat it without waiting for a physician. It does its work so expeditiously that, while you are waiting for the doctor, it is done.

2. If you prepare for it, it will not come. I think there is no disease which may be avoided with so much certainty as the cholera. But providential circumstances, or the thoughtless indiscretions of some member of a household, may invite the attack, and the challenge will never be refused. It will probably be made in the night, your physician has been called in another direction, and you must treat the case yourself, or it will be fatal.

CAUSE AND SYMPTOMS.

3. *Causes of Attack.*—I have personally investigated at least a hundred cases, and not less than three-fourths could be traced directly to improper diet, or to intoxicating drinks, or to both united. Of the remainder, suppressed perspiration would comprise a large number. A strong, healthy, temperate laboring man had a severe attack of cholera, and after the danger had passed I was curious to ascertain the cause. He had been cautious and prudent in his diet. He used nothing intoxicating. His residence was in a good locality. But after some hours of hard labor and very profuse perspiration he had lain down to take his customary nap right against an open window through which *a very refreshing breeze was blowing*. Another cause is drinking largely of cold water when hot and thirsty. Great fatigue, great anxiety, fright, fear, all figure among exciting causes. If one can avoid all these, he is as safe from the cholera as from being swept away by a comet.

4. *Symptoms of an Attack.*—While cholera is prevalent in a place almost every one experiences more or less disturbance of digestion. It is doubtless in part imaginary. Every one notices the slightest variation of feeling, and this gives an importance to mere trifles. There is often a slight nausea, or transient pains, or rumbling sounds, when *no attack follows*. No one is entirely free from these. But when diarrhœa commences, though painless and slight, it is in reality the skirmishing party of the advancing column. It will have at first no single character of Asiatic cholera. But do not be deceived. It is *the cholera* nevertheless. Wait a little, give it time to get hold, say to yourself, "I feel perfectly well, it will soon pass off;" and in a short time you will repent of your folly in vain. I have seen many a one commit suicide in this way.

Sometimes, though rarely, the attack commences with vomiting. But in whatever way it commences, it is sure to *hold on*. In a very few hours the patient may sink into the collapse. The hands and feet become cold and purplish, the countenance, at first nervous and anxious, becomes gloomy and pathetic, although a mental restlessness and raging thirst torment the sufferer while the powers of life are ebbing. The intellect remains clear, but all the social and moral feelings seem wonderfully to *collapse* with the physical powers. The patient knows he is to die, but cares not a snap about it.

In some cases, though rarely, the diarrhœa continues for a day or two, and the foolish person keeps about, then suddenly sinks, sends for the physician, and before he arrives "dies as as the fool dieth."

COURSE OF TREATMENT.

1. *For Stopping the Incipient Diarrhœa.*—The mixture which I used in 1848 with great success, and again in 1855, has during the epidemic been used by thousands, and although the attacks have been more sudden and violent, it has fully established its reputation for efficiency and perfect safety. It consists of equal parts, by measure, of one laudanum and spirits of camphor, two tincture of rhubarb. Thirty drops for adult, on a lump of sugar, will often check the diarrhœa. But to prevent its return care should always be taken to continue the medicine every four hours in diminishing doses; twenty-five, twenty, fifteen, ten, nine, when careful diet is all that will be needed.

In case the first does not stay the diarrhœa, continue to give in increasing doses—thirty-five, forty, forty-five, sixty—at every movement of the bowels. Large doses will produce no injury while the diarrhœa lasts. When that is checked then is the time for caution. I have never seen a case of diarrhœa taken in season which was not thus controlled, but some cases of advanced diarrhœa, and especially of relapse, paid no need to it whatever. As soon as this becomes apparent I have always resorted to this course:—Prepare a teacup of starch boiled as for use in starching linen, and stir into it a full teaspoonful of laudanum for an injection. Give one-third at each movement of the bowels. In one desperate case, abandoned as hopeless by a physician, I could not stop the diarrhœa until the seventh injection, which contained nearly a teaspoonful of laudanum. The patient recovered, and is in perfect health. At the same time I use prepared chalk in ten-grain doses, with a few drops of laudanum and camphor to each. But, whatever course is pursued, it must be followed up or the patient is lost.

2. *Mustard Poultices.*—These should be applied to the pit of the stomach, and kept on till the surface is well reddened.

3. The patient, however well he may feel, should rigidly observe perfect rest. To lie quietly on the back is one-half of the battle. In that condition the enemy fires over you, but the moment you rise you are hit.

When attack comes in the form of a diarrhœa these directions will enable every one to meet it successfully.

4. But when the attack is more violent, and there is vomiting, or vomiting and purging, perhaps also cramps and colic pains, the following mixture is far more effective, and should always be resorted to. The missionaries—Messrs. Long, Trowbridge, and Washburn—have used it in very many cases and with wonderful success. It consists of equal parts of laudanum, tincture of capsicum, tincture of ginger, and tincture of cardamon seeds. Dose, thirty to forty drops, or half a teaspoonful in a little water, and to be increased according to the urgency of the case. In case the first dose should be ejected, the second, which should stand ready, should be given immediately after the spasm of vomiting has ceased. During this late cholera siege no one of us failed of controlling the vomiting and also the purging by, at most, the third dose. We have, however, invariably made use of large mustard poultices of strong pure mustard, applied to the stomach, bowels, calves of the legs, feet, etc., as the case seemed to require.

TREATMENT OF COLLAPSE.

Collapse.—This is simply a more advanced stage of the disease. It indicates the gradual failing of all the powers of life. It is difficult to say when a case has become hopeless. At a certain point the body of the patient begins to emit a peculiar odor, which I call the death odor, for when that has become decided and unmistakable, I have never known the patient to recover. I have repeatedly worked upon such cases for hours with no permanent result. But the blue color, the cold extremities, the deeply sunken eye, the vanishing pulse, are no signs that the case is hopeless. Scores of such cases in the recent epidemic have recovered. In addition to the second mixture, brandy (a tablespoonful every half hour), bottles of hot water surrounding the patient, especially the extremities, sinapisms and friction, will often in an hour or two work wonders.

Thirst.—In these, and in all advanced cases, thirst creates intense suffering. The sufferer craves water, and as sures as he gratifies the craving the worst symptoms return, and he falls a victim to the transient gratification. The only safe way is to have a faithful friend or attendant who will not heed his entreaties. The suffering may be, however, safely alleviated and rendered endurable. Frequent gargling the throat and washing out the mouth will bring some relief. A spoonful of gum arabic water or of camomile tea may frequently be given to wet the throat. Lyndenham's White Decoction may also be given, both as a beverage and nourishment, in small quantities, frequently. In a day or two the suffering from thirst will cease. In a large majority of cases it has not been intense for more then twenty-four hours.

Diet.—Rice water, arrowroot, Lyndenham's White Decoction, crust water, camomile tea, are the best articles for a day or two after the attack is controlled. Camomile is very valuable in restoring the tone of the stomach.

The Typhoid Fever.—A typhoid state for a few days will follow all severe cases. There is nothing alarming in this. It has very rarely proved fatal. Patience and careful nursing will bring it all right. The greatest danger is from drinking too freely. When the patient seemed to be sinking, a little brandy and water or arrowroot and brandy have revived him. In this terrible visitation of the cholera, we have considered ourselves perfectly armed and equipped, with a hand-bag containing mixture No. 1, mixture No. 2 (for vomiting, etc.), a few pounds of pounded mustard, a bottle of brandy, a paper of camomile flowers, and a paper of gum Arabic.

I lay no claim to originality in commending this course of treatment. I have adopted it from suggestions of able and experienced physicians. Having been the only doctor of many poor families living near me, I have tried various remedies recommended by physicians, but I have found none to be at all compared with the above. During the recent cholera I cannot find that any treatment has been so successful as this.

Contagion.—The idea of contagion should be abandoned. All the missionaries who have been most with the most malignant cases, day after day, are fully convinced of the non-contagiousness of the cholera. The incipient attacks which all have suffered from are to be attributed to great fatigue, making the constitution liable to an attack.

C. HAMLIN.

The Army—The Regular Force and Reduction of Expenses.

Secretary Stanton's report on the present condition of the army, laid before Congress on the 19th instant, gives the following statement of the number of troops composing the regular army of the United States, and the military department where employed. They are:—

Dep'ts where employed.	Com. Officers.	Enlisted men.	Aggregate.
East	170	2,705	2,875
Middle	49	525	574
Washington	40	637	677
Ohio	16	215	231
Kentucky	46	529	575
Missouri	198	4,884	5,082
Virginia	99	2,636	2,735
N. Carolina and S. Caro.	37	535	572
Alabama	35	1,243	1,278
Tennessee	54	1,481	1,535
Arkansas	65	1,283	1,348
Florida	49	756	805
Louisiana	29	232	261
Texas	88	1,879	1,967
California and Columbia	149	4,255	4,404
En'd men engineer corps*	....	413	413
Enlisted men ordnance corps†	....	603	603
Hospital stewards‡	....	498	498
Ordnance sergeants‡	....	142	142
Medical cadets§	....	12	12
Total	1,124	25,463	26,587
Number of officers in volunteer service	62	....	62
Receiving pay in Regular army	1,062	25,463	26,525

* One company in Department of Washington. Three companies in Department of the East.

† Serving at arsenals and with various companies of artillery.

‡ Serving at various posts in the United States, etc.

§ Serving in army hospitals.

The number of general and staff officers remaining in the volunteer service is 1018. The state of the regular and volunteer service in January was as follows:—

	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Aggregate.
Troops, volunteer service (white)	2,264	55,326	57,590
Troops, volunteer service (colored)	2,393	63,373	65,766
Troops, regular service	1,124	25,463	26,587
General staff and retired officers, regular army	621	....	621
General and staff officers, volunteer service	1,018	....	1,018
1st Battalion Veteran Reserve Corps, not attached to companies	600	....	600
2d Battalion Veteran Reserve Corps	12	448	460
Signal Corps	16	58	74
Total	8,057	144,668	152,725
Deduct officers of the regular army in volunteer service	114	....	114
Grand total army of the United States, January 9, 1866	7,943	144,668	152,725

RITUALISTIC NOMENCLATURE.—With the names amice, alb, girdle, maniple, chasuble, dalmatic, and tunic, we have all become familiar, but we fear there is a great deal of ignorance abroad as to what a *gremial* and *chirothecæ* are. The first is a "silken apron, placed on the lap of a bishop when sitting, during certain parts of the Holy Eucharist," and the second are his gloves, "which should be made of silk, and richly embroidered." What melancholy evidence of our corruption since the Reformation can be gathered from our ignorance of the meanings of "aspergillum," "aspersorium," "navicula," "particle," "benatura," "stock," "aumbrey," and "pome." "*Aspergillum*" is the sprinkler for holy water, originally made of the herb hyssop; and "*Aspersorium*" is a holy water brush; "*benatura*" is a holy water stoup. We have forms given for making up and consecrating holy water. First "for the exorcism of salt," then "for the benediction of salt," then "for the exorcism of the water," then "for the benediction of the water." After which the salt is thrown into the water with another form of prayer, and lastly a sixth form for the benediction of the two together. When this service is joined to that for the exorcism and benediction of palms (in which holy water is required), it exceeds in length the order for morning or evening prayer. It will be superfluous to quote the following hints for the conduct of the congregation in this service. Two acolytes bring the palm branches to the clergy, and the clergy transfer them to the priest. Then "those of the congregation who receive palms will come forward one by one in the same manner, kneeling before the priest to kiss the palm branch and then the priest's hand. The women will only kiss the palm branch. The "*navicula*, or boat, is the vessel that holds the incense before it is put with a spoon into the censer or thurible." The "*particle* is the crumb of bread with which the priest cleanses his thumb after the anointing of the sick." "*Stock* is the vessel in which the holy oil is kept; it should have a case of purple silk, and should be preserved in the *aumbrey*," which "is a recess for the preservation of the sacred vessels." This holy oil is to be used in the form of coronation; of the consecration of churches, and of the visitation of the sick. It should properly be consecrated by a Bishop, but as "our Bishops do not lay claim to it, it consequently reverts to the priest as inherently within his province." "*Pome* is a round ball of silver, or other metal, which is filled with hot water, and is placed on the altar in winter months to prevent danger or accident to the chalice from the hands of the priest becoming numb with cold."—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

LEGAL NOTICES.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.—TO ALL CREDITORS, Legatees, and other persons interested.

Notice is hereby given that the following named persons did, on the dates affixed to their names, file the accounts of their Administration to the estates of those persons deceased, and Guardians' and Trustees' accounts whose names are undermentioned, in the office of the Register for the Probate of Wills and granting Letters of Administration in and for the City and County of Philadelphia; and that the same will be presented to the Orphans' Court of said City and County for confirmation and allowance, on the third FRIDAY in April next, at 10 o'clock in the morning, at the County Court House in said city.

1866.

Feb. 23, Mary Cusack, Executrix and Trustee of WILLIAM CUSACK, deceased.
" 24, Amand Lacore, Executor of A. P. B. N. GALLET, deceased.
" 24, Sarah W. Hopkinson, Administratrix of JOSEPH HOPKINSON, M. D., deceased.
" 24, James McCafferty, Executor of CHARLES DEVINE, deceased.
" 24, William Purves, Guardian of ANDREW L. HILL (late a minor).
" 26, Charles Lehman, Executor of FRANCES LEHMAN, deceased.
" 26, L. A. Wollenweber, Executor of JOHN C. SCHEIDE, deceased.
" 27, John S. McMullin, Administrator c. t. a. of EVANS P. DIXON, deceased.
" 28, Rebecca McLaughlin, Administratrix of DANIEL McLAUGHLIN, deceased.
" 28, George Hall, Executor of ELIZA HAMILTON, deceased.
Mar. 1, Jacob C. White and John McKee, Executors of STEPHEN H. GLOUCESTER, deceased.
" 2, Jacob S. Knorr, Administrator of WILLIAM KNORR, deceased.
" 2, Charles S. Close, Administrator c. t. a. of SOLOMON DEMERS, deceased.
" 2, Thomas Magarge, Administrator d. b. n. of JAMES FARNSWORTH, deceased.
" 2, David Conrade, Administrator d. b. n. c. t. a. of EZEKIEL YHOST, deceased.
" 2, Samuel Norris, Executor of WILLIAM BROWN, deceased.
" 2, R. S. Moore, Administrator of R. S. MOORE, Sr., deceased.
" 3, Jane L. Simmons, Executrix of JOHN SIMMONS, deceased.
" 3, Samuel W. Roop, Executor of MARIE A. WASHINGTON, deceased.
" 3, Alexander Henry, Executor of WILLIAM NEILL, D. D., deceased.
" 5, John Crawford, Guardian of WILLIAM T. BICKING (late a minor).
" 6, Edward Vanderslice, Executor of CATHARINE SNYDER, deceased.
" 6, Charles S. Wood, Trustee of THOMAS HILL, deceased.
" 7, John Wise, Administrator of MARY GRANT, deceased.
" 7, John Toland, Administrator of MARGARET LAMB, deceased.
" 7, Henry Dirstine, Administrator of SAMUEL D. FISHER, deceased.
" 7, Edward Wolerstein, Administrator of JULIUS LEVIN, deceased.
" 7, Thomas B. McCormick, Executor (as filed by his Executrix) of EDWARD KELLY, deceased.
" 8, Elizabeth C. Lare, et al., Executors of JOHN McCAWLEY, deceased.
" 8, Samuel R. Bird and Octavius A. Law, Executors of SMITH LAW, deceased.
" 8, Joseph W. Hunsicker, Administrator of BENJAMIN PARSONS, deceased.
" 8, Joseph W. Hunsicker, Administrator of JOSEPH BARNES, deceased.
" 8, Joseph W. Hunsicker, Administrator of WILLIAM TEMPLE FRANKLIN, deceased.
" 8, Joseph W. Hunsicker, Administrator of OMER TALON, deceased.
" 9, Hester Whittaker, Administratrix of WILLIAM WHITTAKER, deceased.
" 9, John Martin, Administrator of JOHN C. HOWELL, deceased.
" 9, Joseph J. Doran, Administrator c. t. a. of GEORGE GOEBEL, deceased.
" 10, Joseph J. Doran, Administrator of JOHN CONLIFFE, deceased.
" 12, William S. Williamson, Administrator of ANN CORYELL, deceased.
" 12, George W. Burton, Executor of SARAH CLEMENT, deceased.
" 12, Jacob S. Miller, et al., Executors of JACOB STEINMETZ, deceased.
" 12, Alexander H. Jones, Administrator of Rev. EDWARD C. JONES, deceased.
" 12, Thomas Tolman and John Davis, Executors of WILLIAM DAVIS, deceased.
" 13, Robert Lindsay and William A. Lindsay, Executors of HANNAH ABEL, deceased.
" 14, Chapman Biddle, Administrator d. b. n. c. t. a. of JOHN P. D. MUHLENBERG, deceased.
" 15, Travis Gledhill, Administrator of JAMES GLEDHILL, deceased.
" 15, John H. Curtis, Guardian of ELIZABETH J. BARRY (late a minor).
" 15, Edward Garty and John Carew, Executors of MICHAEL H. WALSH, deceased.
" 15, Joseph Stone, Administrator of DANIEL STONE, deceased.
" 15, Thomas Robins and Louisa Richardson, Executors of JOHN ROBINSON, deceased.
" 16, Elizabeth J. Bacon, et al., Executors of SAMUEL BACON, deceased.
" 16, Moses Graham, Executor of GEORGE W. MOORE, deceased.
" 16, John H. Curtis, Executor and Trustee of ALEXANDER TOWAR, deceased.
" 16, Samuel Vollum and George Snyder, Executors of HENRY VOLLUM, deceased.
" 17, Frederick Koons, Administrator of GEORGE T. CLAY, deceased.
" 17, George Geibach, Administrator of MICHAEL KELLENGER, deceased.
" 17, Louisa S. Wright, Administratrix of JAMES A. WRIGHT, deceased.
" 17, William J. Exley, Administrator of WILLIAM EXLEY, deceased.
" 19, D. J. Chapman, Administrator of CHARLES KROBERGER, deceased.
" 19, William Chamberlain, Executor of ELIZABETH GIBERSON, deceased.
" 19, Catharine Richards, Administratrix of WILLIAM TOWELL, Jr., deceased.
" 20, John Megugan, Administrator of WILLIAM MEGUGAN, deceased.
" 20, John H. Curtis, Guardian of LEWIS CARPENTER (late a minor).
" 20, Margaret Dillon, Administratrix of WILLIAM CONLAN, deceased.
" 20, Stephen Smith and Lewis R. Seymour, Executors of SARAH ASH, deceased.
" 20, Chapman Biddle and Francis West, Administrators of GEORGE B. ALLISON, deceased.
" 21, Joseph A. Clay, Administrator of SARAH H. HAINES, deceased.
" 21, Andrew Roat and Elizabeth Thomas, Executors of JOHN ROAT, deceased.
" 22, George Ashmead, Executor of JOHN B. MARK, deceased.
" 23, Thomas H. Mansfield and Henry R. Mansfield, Administrators of ELIZABETH MANSFIELD, deceased.
" 24, Edward M. Paxson, Administrator of JACOB W. GOFF, deceased.
" 24, Trustees of JOHN NAGLEE, deceased.
" 24, William Hunt, Executor of JAMES HUNT, deceased.
" 24, Francis Hoskins, Executor of ELIZA GARRIGUES, deceased.
" 26, C. A. Van Kirk, Trustee of RUDOLPH BUCKIUS, deceased.
" 26, Emeline R. Rittenhouse, Administratrix of MARTIN B. RITTENHOUSE, deceased.
" 27, Joseph E. Butterworth and Samuel E. Rogers, Administrators of REBECCA EVANS, deceased.
" 27, Chapman Biddle, Administrator of RICHARD W. M. GRAHAM, deceased.
" 27, William H. Dickson and John Taxis, Administrators of WILLIAM T. MASON, deceased.
" 28, Jesse Comly, Administrator of JACKSON P. COMLY, deceased.
" 28, William K. Fry and Miriam Fry, Executors of LYDIA FRY, deceased.
" 28, William K. Fry and Miriam Fry, Executors of JOHN FRY, deceased.
" 28, William K. Fry, Administrator of RACHEL FRY, deceased.
" 28, Maria Ann Heilig, Administratrix of JOHN HEILIG, deceased.
" 28, A. P. Spinney, Executor of JOHN S. DYE, deceased.
" 28, Rufus Bicknell, M. D., Guardian of EMMA M. and REBECCA J. MARKS (late minors).
" 28, Horatio Gates Jones, Administrator of WILLIAM McKEE, deceased.
" 28, Lewis H. Redner, Acting Executor of CHARLES FENEVEYRE, deceased.
" 28, Eli K. Price, Administrator of RICHARD PETERS, deceased.
" 28, Thomas D. Smith and Hannah Flanegan, Executors of MARY ANN SPENCER, deceased.
" 29, Charles McKeone, Executor of JOHN McCANN, deceased.
" 29, Peter and Franklin Tarter, Executors of DAVID TARTER, deceased.
" 29, Henry Hirsch, Administrator of JACOB WEIL, deceased.
" 29, J. B. Colahan, Executor of CATHARINE DEVINE, deceased.
" 29, Israel H. Johnson, Guardian and Trustee for READING WOOD (late a minor).
" 29, Israel H. Johnson, Executor of THOMAS S. FIELD, deceased.
" 29, Pennsylvania Company for Insurance on Lives, etc., Executors of JANE DICKSON, deceased.
" 29, William B. Robins, Administrator of PATIENCE SLOAN, alias GALES, deceased.
" 29, William Dorsey and Israel H. Johnson, Executors of MARY DUTTON, colored, deceased.
" 29, Joseph A. Clay, Administrator of SARAH W. FISHER, deceased.
" 29, Catharine Glover and William Green, Executors of JOSEPH GLOVER, deceased.
" 29, Richard Ludlow, Executor of MAY C. F. TAGGART, deceased.
" 29, E. L. Clark and N. S. Cummings, Executors of JOHN T. RICKETTS, deceased.

3 30f4t FREDERICK M. ADAMS, Register.

ESTATE OF THE HONORABLE OSWALD THOMPSON, deceased.

Letters of Administration upon the Estate of the Honorable OSWALD THOMPSON, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned by the Register of Wills for the City and County of Philadelphia, all persons having claims or demands against the Estate of said decedent, are requested to make known the same, without delay, and those indebted to make payment to

JOHN CLAYTON,
Administrator,
2 9 f6t* No. 717 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.

NOTICE.—LETTERS TESTAMENTARY upon the estate of MARY HANCOCK, deceased, have been granted to the undersigned. All persons having claims or demands against the estate of the said decedent are requested to make the same known to him without delay.

JAMES B. HANCOCK,
2 23f6t* No. 330 CATHARINE street

FINANCIAL.

JAY COOKE & CO.,
No. 114 S. THIRD STREET,
BANKERS,
AND
DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

U. S. 6s OF 1881,
5-20s, OLD AND NEW,
10-40s; CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS,
7·30 NOTES, 1st, 2d, and 3d Series.

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES WANTED.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Collections made; Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission.

Special business accommodations reserved for LADIES.

PHILADELPHIA, February, 1866. 2 7 3m

U. S. SECURITIES
A SPECIALTY.
SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.,
BANKERS & BROKERS,
16 S. THIRD ST. | 3 NASSAU ST.
PHILADELPHIA. | NEW YORK.

STOCKS AND GOLD

BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS. 2 1

DAVIES BROTHERS
No. 225 DOCK STREET,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
BUY AND SELL

UNITED STATES BONDS, 1881s, 5-20s, 10 40s.
UNITED STATES 7 3-10s, ALL ISSUES.
CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS
Mercantile Paper and Loans on Collaterals negotiated
Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission. 1 31 §

HARPER, DURNEY & CO
BANKERS,
STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKERS,
No. 55 S. THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

Stocks and Loans bought and sold on Commission Uncurrent Bank Notes, Coin, Etc., bought and sold. Special attention paid to the purchase and sale of Oil Stocks. Deposits received, and interest allowed as per agreement. 3 5 3m

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK
HAS REMOVED

During the erection of the new Bank building,
TO 1 17 4p
No. 305 CHESNUT STREET.

5 20S.—FIVE-TWENTIES.
7'30s —SEVEN-THIRTIES,
WANTED.
DE HAVEN & BROTHER,
1-7 No. 40 S. THIRD STREET.

FURNITURE.

GEORGE J. HENKELS,
THIRTEENTH AND CHESNUT STS.,
FURNITURE WAREHOUSE.

A large assortment of

Rosewood Drawing-Room Furniture
Walnut Drawing-Room Furniture.
Walnut Dining-Room Furniture.
Walnut Library Furniture.
Walnut Hall Furniture.
Rosewood Chamber Furniture.
Walnut Antique Furniture.

Prices are as low as the quality of the work will admit of.

GEORGE J. HENKELS,
3 2 1m Late of Nos. 809 and 811 CHESNUT Street.

TO HOUSEKEEPERS.

I have a large stock of every variety of Furniture which I will sell at reduced prices, consisting of

PLAIN AND MARBLE TOP COTTAGE SUITS
WALNUT CHAMBER SUITS.
PARLOR SUITS IN VELVET PLUSH.
PARLOR SUITS IN HAIR CLOTH.
PARLOR SUITS IN REPS.
Sideboards, Extension Tables, Wardrobes Book-cases Mattresses, Lounges, Etc. Etc.

P. P. GUSTINE,
1 15 3m* N. E. Cor. SECOND AND RACE STS.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES

THE FIRE IN CHESNUT STREET

Letter from Wells, Fargo & Co.

$10,000 SAVED IN HERRING'S PATENT SAFE.

PHILADELPHIA, January 2, 1866.

MESSRS. FARREL, HERRING & CO.—Gentlemen:—We have just opened our Safe, one of your manufacture, which passed through the destructive fire in Chesnut street last night. The Safe was in our office, No. 607 which building was entirely destroyed. The Safe was in a warm place, as you may well suppose, and was *red hot* when taken out of the embers. We are well satisfied with the result of this trial, and find our books, papers and some ten thousand dollars in money almost as perfect as when put in the Safe. Nothing is injured, if we except the leather bindings of the books, which are steamed; the money and papers are as good as ever.

Truly yours,

WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
Per J. H. COOK, Agent.

The above Safe can be seen at our store,

FARREL, HERRING & CO.,
3 16 1m No. 629 CHESNUT Street.

GREEN PEAS,
GREEN CORN,
FRESH PEACHES,
FRESH TOMATOES, PLUMS Etc.
ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
DEALER IN FINE GROCERIES
9 22 4p COR. ELEVENTH AND VINE STS.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

STATEMENT OF THE
New England Mutual Life Insurance Company,
FEBRUARY 1, 1866.

Real Estate		$235,00
Cash on hand		66 123
Bonds and Mortgages		800,683
Bank, and other Stocks		1,327,748
Stocks held as collateral for loans		84 078
Premium Notes secured by Policies		1,037,449
Total assets		$3,551,061
Losses due and unpaid	$2,000	
Losses reported and not acted upon	70,500	
		$72,500
Premiums received	1,005 903	
Interest received	178,500	
		$1,184,403
Losses paid	324 028	
Return premiums	75,519	
Expenses of all kinds	131,336	
		$530 883

The New England Life Company is the OLDEST in the United States. It has always ranked A No. 1. It has never resorted to law. It is liberal to policy-holders. Premiums may be paid either in cash or half cash and half note. Losses promptly paid by the agent

DIVIDENDS WILL BE PAID ANNUALLY.—Those who pay cash will receive a cash return. Those who give a note can apply the dividend to payment of note. Dividends may also be applied to reduction of premium, or in adding to the amount insured.

Persons desiring to effect insurance on their lives should make application to this Company. Examinations daily from 1 to 2 o'clock. Liberal commissions allowed.

PRESIDENT.
BENJAMIN F. STEVENS.
SECRETARY.
JOSEPH M. GIBBENS.
DIRECTORS.

Sewell Tappan, | James S. Amory,
Marshall P. Wilder, | Homer Bartlett,
Charles Hubbard, | James Sturgis,
George H. Folger, | John A. Andrew,
Francis C. Lowell, | Benjamin F. Stevens.

BRANCH OFFICE,
No. 425 Chesnut Street, Philadelphia.

W. D. STROUD, M. D., MEDICAL EXAMINER.

The undersigned is the only authorized Agent in Pennsylvania.

WILLIAM GETTY,
13 tuf3w AGENT.

GIRARD FIRE AND MARINE
INSURANCE COMPANY.

OFFICE, No 415 WALNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.
CAPITAL PAID IN, IN CASH, $200,000.

This company continues to write on *Fire Risks only* Its capital, with a good surplus, is safely invested.

701

Losses by fire have been promptly paid, and more than

$500,000

Disbursed on this account within the past few years.

For the present the office of this company will remain at

No. 415 WALNUT STREET,

But within a few months will remove to its OWN BUILDING

N. E. CORNER SEVENTH AND CHESNUT STREETS.

Then as now, we shall be happy to insure our patrons at such rates as are consistent with safety.

DIRECTORS.

THOMAS CRAVEN, | ALFRED S. GILLETT,
FURMAN SHEPPARD, | N. S. LAWRENCE,
THOS. MACKELLAR, | CHARLES I. DUPONT,
JOHN SUPPLEE, | HENRY F. KENNEY,
JOHN W. CLAGHORN, | JOSEPH KLAPP, M. D.
SILAS YERKES, Jr.,

THOMAS CRAVEN, President.
ALFRED S. GILLETT, V. President and Treasurer.
JAMES B. ALVORD, Secretary. 1 19 §

FIRE INSURANCE,
THE HOME INSURANCE COMPANY
OF PHILADELPHIA,
No. 150 S. FOURTH Street.
Charter Perpetual. Authorized Capital, $500,000
Paid-up Capital, $100,000.

Insures against loss or damage by FIRE on buildings, either permanently or for a LIMITED period. Also on MERCHANDISE generally and Household Furniture, city or country.

DIRECTORS.

James Brown, | Thomas Kimber, Jr.,
Charles A. Duy, | Lemuel Coffin,
Wm. D. Lewis, | J. Hillborn Jones,
William B. Bullock, | John Woodside,
Wm. S. Needles, | Wm. C. Longstreth,
John D. Taylor, | J. N. Hutchinson,

JAMES BROWN, President.
CHAS. A. DUY, Vice-President
THOMAS NEILSON, Secre

SHIPPING.

HAMILL'S PASSAGE OFFICE.
"ANCHOR LINE OF STEAMERS."
"HIBERNIA," "COLUMBIA,"
"CALEDONIA," "CAMBRIA,"
"BRITANNIA," "INDIA."
Steam to
LIVERPOOL LONDONDERRY, BELFAST, DUBLIN, NEWRY, CORK, AND GLASGOW.
RATES OF PASSAGE,
PAYABLE IN PAPER CURRENCY.
CABINS .... $90, $80, and $70
STEERAGE $30
THE PAID CERTIFICATES
issued for bringing out passengers from the above points at
LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.
Also, to and from
ALL STATIONS ON THE IRISH RAILWAYS.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—Passengers will take particular notice that the "Anchor Line" is the only line granting through tickets at the above rates, from Philadelphia to the points named above, and that the undersigned is the only duly authorized Agent in Philadelphia.

Apply to W. A. HAMILL,
Sole Agent for "ANCHOR LINE,"
1 15 No. 217 WALNUT Street.

FOR NEW YORK.—PHILADELphia Steam Propeller Company Despatch Swiftsure Lines, via Delaware and Raritan Canal, leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M., connecting with all Northern and Eastern lines.

For freight, which will be taken upon accommodating terms, apply to WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO.,
3 16 No. 132 S DELAWARE Avenue

TO SHIP CAPTAINS AND OWNERS.—THE undersigned having leased the KENSINGTON SCREW DOCK, begs to inform his friends and the patrons of the Dock that he is prepared with increased facilities to accommodate those having vessels to be raised or repaired and being a practical ship-carpenter and caulker, will give personal attention to the vessels entrusted to him for repairs.

Captains or Agents, Ship Carpenters, and Machinists having vessels to repair, are solicited to call.

Having the agency for the sale of "Wetterstedt's Patent Metallic Composition" for Copper Paint, for the preservation of vessels' bottoms, for this city, I am prepared to furnish the same on favorable terms.

JOHN H. HAMMITT,
Kensington Screw Dock,
3 11 DELAWARE Avenue, above LAUREL Street.

RANDALL & CO.,
PERFUMERS AND IMPORTERS,
No. 1302 CHESNUT Street.

Fine English Toilet Soaps,
IN GREAT VARIETY, JUST RECEIVED.

Also, Triple French Extracts and Perfumes.

We have constantly on hand every variety of

PERFUMERY AND TOILET REQUISITES.

Extracts, Powders, Colognes, Pomades, Toilet Waters, Shaving Creams, Cosmetiques, Tooth Pastes Brushes, etc. 3 2 3m

REVENUE STAMPS, REVENUE STAMPS
REVENUE STAMPS,
Of all descriptions,
Of all descriptions,
Always on hand,
Always on hand.
AT FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE CO.'S OFFICE,
AT FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE CO.'S OFFICE,
No. 630 CHESNUT Street.
No. 630 CHESNUT Street.
One door below Seventh street.
One door below Seventh street.
The most liberal discount allowed.
The most liberal discount allowed.

DEAFNESS, BLINDNESS, AND CATARRH.—J. ISAACS, M. D., Professor of the Eye and Ear treats all diseases appertaining to the above members with the utmost success. Testimonials from the most reliable sources in the city can be seen at his office, No. 519 PINE street. The Medical Faculty are invited to accompany their patients as he has no secrets in his practice 1 9 3

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY,
INCORPORATED BY THE LEGISLATURE PENNSYLVANIA, 1835.
OFFICE S. E. CORNER THIRD AND WALNUT STREETS, PHILADELPHIA.
MARINE INSURANCE
ON VESSELS, CARGO, FREIGHT } To all parts of the w
INLAND INSURANCES
On Goods by River, Canal, Lake, and Land rriage to all parts of the Union.
FIRE INSURANCES
On Merchandise generally.
On Stores, Dwelling Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY
November 1, 1865.

$100,000	United States 5 per cent. loan, '71	$95,000·00
120,000	" 6 " " '81	128,100·00
200,000	" 7 3-10 per cent. loan, Treasury Notes	194,375·00
100,000	State of Pennsylvania Five Per Cent. Loan	90,558·
54,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	53,250·
125,000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan	112,812·53
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	20,000·00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad Second Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	23,750·00
25,000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	23,75 ·
15,000	300 Shares Stock Germantown Gas Company principal and interest guaranteed by the City of Philadelphia	13,537·50
7,150	143 Shares Stock Pennsylvania Railroad Company	8,580·0
5,000	100 Shares Stock North Pennsylvania Railroad Company	3,250·00
40,000	Deposit with United States Government, subject to ten days' call	40,000·00
30,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	18,000·00
170,700	Loans on Bonds and Mortgage, first liens on City Property	170,700·0
$1,036,850	Par. Market value	$996,560·00
	Real Estate	36,000·00
	Bills receivable for insurances made	121,613·37
	Balances due at Agencies.—Premiums on Marine Policies Accrued Interest, and other debts due the Company	40,511·44
	Scrip and Stock of sundry Insurance and other Companies $ 133. Estimated value	2,910·00
	Cash in Banks ...... $55,956·89	
	Cash in Drawer ...... 678·48	56,635·37
		$1,253,630·18

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand, | Samuel E. Stokes,
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1829—CHARTER PERPETUAL
FRANKLIN
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF
PHILADELPHIA.
Assets on January 1, 1866,
$2,506,851·96.

Capital	$400,000 00
Accrued Surplus	944,543 15
Premiums	1,162,398 81

UNSETTLED CLAIMS, $11,467·53. INCOME FOR 1866 $310 000.

LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 OVER
$5,000,000.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.

DIRECTORS.

Charles N. Bancker, | Edward C. Dale,
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NORTH AMERICAN TRANSIT
INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 133 S. FOURTH Street
PHILADELPHIA.

Annual Policies issued against General Accidents of descriptions at exceedingly low rates.

Insurance effected for one year, in any sum from $100 to $10,000, at a premium of only one-half per cent. securing the full amount insured in case of death, and a compensation each week equal to the whole premium paid.

Short time Tickets for 1, 2, 3, 5, 7, or 10 days, or 1, 3, or 6 months, at 10 cents a day, insuring in the sum of $3000 or giving $15 per week if disabled, to be had at the General Office, No. 133 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, or at the various Railroad Ticket offices. Be sure to purchase the tickets of the North American Transit Insurance Company.

For circulars and further information apply at the General Office, or of any of the authorized Agents of the Company.

LEWIS L. HOUPT, President.
JAMES M. CONRAD, Treasurer.
HENRY C. BROWN, Secretary.
JOHN C. BULLITT, Solicitor.
DIRECTORS.
L. L. Houpt, late of Pennsylvania Railroad Company.
M. Baird, of M. W. Baldwin & Co.'s.
Samuel C. Palmer, Cashier of Commercial Bank.
Richard Wood, No. 309 Market street.
James M. Conrad, No. 623 Market street.
J. E. Kingsly, Continental Hotel.
H. G. Leisenring, Nos. 237 and 239 Dock street.
Samuel Work, of Work, McCouch & Co
George Martin, No. 322 Chesnut street. 11 3 §

THE PROVIDENT
Life and Trust Co.,
OF PHILADELPHIA.

Incorporated by the State of Pennsylvania Third 22d, 1865, INSURES LIVES, ALLOWS INTEREST DEPOSITS, AND GRANTS ANNUITIES.

CAPITAL, $150,000.

DIRECTORS.

Samuel R. Shipley, | Richard Cadbury,
Jeremiah Hacker, | Henry Haines,
Joshua H. Morris, | T. Wistar Brown,
Richard Wood, | William C. Longstreth,
Charles F. Coffin.

SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, President
ROWLAND PARRY, Actuary.
OFFICE.
No. 111 S. FOURTH Street. [7 28§

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.

In addition to MARINE and INLAND INSURANCE this Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE, on liberal terms, on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings, by deposit of premium.

The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS.

John L. Hodge, | Lawrence Lewis, Jr.
M. B. Mahoney, | David Lewis,
John T. Lewis, | Benjamin Etting,
William S. Grant, | Thomas H. Powers,
Robert W. Leaming, | A. R. McHenry,
D. Clark Wharton, | Edmond Castillon,
Samuel Wilcox, | Louis C. Norris.

JOHN R. WUCHERER, President.
SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary. 3 28

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continue to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr., | John Devereux,
Alexander Benson, | Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst, | Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robins, | J. Gillingham Fell,
Daniel Haddock, Jr.

DANIEL SMITH, Jr., President.
WILLIAM G. CROWELL, Secretary. 3 30

INVASIONS OF CANADA.

The Fenians rose, flourished, waxed rich during our war, and little trouble was apprehended from them in Canada. Indeed, the only "border invasions" of late years have come from that country itself, in the shape of St. Albans' raids. Perhaps it is coward conscience which now makes the Canadian shopkeepers look to their money-boxes, and the banks to their vaults, lest the St. Albans lesson be returned, with a bettering of the instruction. At all events, England and Canada for months saw complacently the American Fenians railying, speechifying, wearing the green, and polishing cutlasses, and the servant girls subscribing to the cause. The quantity of centres, circles, spheres, and what not, existing and forming, did not worry them. At length the New York correspondent of the London *Times*, in whom, perhaps, professional pride got for a moment the better of patriotism, gave a grand puff for Fenianism, its strength, its object, and its means of success—and England burst into a flame. When Canada saw that England had burst into a flame, she also felt authorized to burst into a flame, and so originated scare No. 1. In like manner, when the constabulary began to deal without gloves with the Irish rioters, seized the *Irish People*, and arrested Fenians far and wide, including his Head Centreship Stephens, Canada hastened to believe she was going to be invaded, and got up another scare. And, finally, now that Parliament has authorized Lord Wodehouse to arrest Fenians without interference from that disagreeable marplot, the habeas corpus, and so has started afresh the Fenian fever, again Canada declares itself on the point of slipping into the jaws of the O'Mahony, or the Roberts, or both. It really seems that the Canadians fancy an army of infuriated Fenians to be hanging along the hither bank of the Niagara river, pausing upon its brink, not because it doubts whether the Rubicon should or can be crossed, but merely so as to get a better start—to moisten its palms, so to speak—for a better grasp of the national shillaleh.

Planned invasions of Canada from the United States have been really quite frequent during the last century. It is a little singular that they have nearly all come to nothing. At the opening of the Revolution, Arnold's advance through the wilds of Maine, upon Quebec, was almost as daring (and certainly far more trying), on a small scale, as Sherman's march through Georgia upon Savannah. It was unsuccessful. The invasion of 1812 was a series of grand failures. Hull crossed the Detroit in July, 1812, only to surrender his whole force a month later, without a battle, to General Brock. Van Rensselaer threw his advance across the Niagara in October, 1812, only to have it all captured, and Scott among the party, after a severe affair at Queenstown Heights. Dearborn, next year, landed in Upper Canada, and captured York, and crossed the Niagara, and captured Fort George; but there his movements ended. The campaign devised later in the summer for the conquest of Canada was an utter failure. It was to have aimed first at Kingston and then at Montreal, and, doubtless, would have gained both Canadas if successful, because Upper Canada would have been cut off from military supplies, and the greater part of Lower Canada would have followed with Montreal. Wilkinson sailed down the St. Lawrence in grand style, having published a proclamation that his army "invades these provinces to conquer, not to destroy." It made very little difference, however, what his object was. The campaign, between himself and Hampton, entirely failed. It was exceedingly well devised. Kingston and Montreal are still among the key-points in Canada. If our good friends the Fenians can get there, they will surely be authorized to claim a genuine *bona fide* Irish Canadian Republic, with one Head Centre on the Lake and the other on the St. Lawrence. Should they come as near to these points as we more than once have, we believe they would not fail. But a fatality has always seemed to follow *our* penetration of the provinces.

In 1814 General Brown tried his turn at invading Canada. He was more fortunate than Hull, Van Rensselaer, and Wilkinson, because he fought the brilliant battles of Chippewa and Lundy's Lane, after crossing the Niagara. Yet, as if a fatality pursued us, he managed to retreat from a won battle, and fell back, to let Drummond besiege us in Fort Erie. With a handsome repulse of one assault on the fort, and a brilliant sortie, ended the year 1814, and the series of active American invasions of Canada. For peace was declared next year.

Twenty years later came another threatened "invasion of Canada." It resembled, in some respects, the Fenian efforts more closely than any of the plans already spoken of. In 1837 insurgent movements broke out among the French Canadians of Canada East. Our border people in Vermont and New York "sympathized" and enrolled themselves as "Canada patriots." Powerful as are the Fenians, if we remember aright these Canada patriots were stronger in available numbers, as bitter in determination, and better posted for effect. They were actually spread all along the line, and there was danger of a great raid into Canada. They were organized by the thousands. They had their lodges, corresponding to the Fenian Circles. They had a secret organization, their oaths and passwords, their military ranks of General, field and staff officers. They had a Provisional Government formed for Upper Canada, with a list of Cabinet officers as formidable as that of either of the grand New York Fenian Governments. Arms were furnished by border citizens or stolen from the unwilling, and even State arsenals were broken into. Like the Fenian move, this was undertaken by private persons in the United States, and against the neutrality obligations of the country. The President issued his proclamation against the movement, but with little effect. Several hundred men, under one Van Rensselaer, actually crossed from Schlosser, about a mile and a half above Niagara Falls, and took possession of a desolate spot called Navy Island, near our shore, but within the British line. The return outrage committed by Canadians in burning the *Caroline* on our own shore inflamed the general feeling. Blood was actually shed in this last affair. But after much excitement, and the prospect for many weeks of a general popular invasion of Canada, the armed bodies who hovered constantly on our border, ready to cross into the provinces, were gradually dispersed. The speedy end of the French-Canadian revolt had, in fact, taken away the ground of action.

Should we go on with later and more familiar examples the same result would be manifest. In 1839 and 1840, during the great Aroostook controversy, the disputed territory was actually occupied by Maine militia, and everything betokened an instant invasion of Canada. President Van Buren announced by special message to Congress that "the peace of the two nations is daily and imminently endangered," and Congress hurried through a war act, authorizing the President to call out the militia for six months, and to accept the services of 50,000 volunteers, and appropriated $10,000,000 for these purposes. We all know how this affair, which looked like instant war and the fall of both Canadas, really ended—quietly and bloodlessly. So it was with the Oregon difficulty, which came later.

Queerly enough, there seems to be a sort of fatality hitherto preventing Canada from being invaded. At one time we find ourselves in war with England, and by incompetency of commanders or the failure to supply force enough, the series of Canada invasions all come to nothing. Next, we find popular movements for the invasion of Canada frowned upon and crushed by Government, in preservation of its neutrality. Finally, war which seemed inevitable and whose first step would have been the overrunning of Canada by our arms has been twice or thrice pacifically settled. Let not our Canada neighbors, therefore, get frightened too soon. It is true that a "last time" comes. Having cried "wolf!" so often, that unwelcome intruder may at last present himself in the shape of a full-blooded Fenian to the disconcerted Canadian. But history, at least, shows many crises to Canada more exciting and dangerous than the present one, so far as it has yet been developed.—*Army and Navy Journal.*

—Can a man keep his feet dry when he has a creak in his boots?

Fire at Newark.

AN OIL REFINERY BURNED—ONE MAN KILLED—TWO OTHERS SUPPOSED TO BE DEAD.

The oil refinery of Messrs. Lyon & Bedell, Nos. 45 and 47 Railroad avenue, Newark, N. J., took fire about nine o'clock this morning. It began with an explosion, from what cause has not been reported. The fire burned rapidly, and there was a brisk shower of rain. At ten o'clock the firemen had secured control of the flames.

Three persons were supposed this morning to have been burned to death. The body of a man said to be that of one of the owners of the refinery, Mr. Lyon, was taken from the building; and a search for other bodies was made. Other particulars will be received in the course of the day.—*N. Y. Evening Post, 29th.*

Three Hundred Thousand Gipsies in Roumania.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* says that there are three hundred thousand gipsies in the Danubian Principalities, those countries having been the first and main European camping-ground from which the wanderers were afterwards diffused all over the West. One has only to look at any modern Wallachian, it adds, especially of the upper or town-reared classes, to be convinced of the strong dash of gipsy blood in his veins, so speaking is the languid lustre of his eye, and so much darker is his complexion than that of any of his neighbors. But his moral nature is yet wilder and more Bohemian than his physical. Prince Couza's minister of police, who shared his master's downfall, seems to have been neither more nor less than a mere receiver of stolen jewelry. When his trunks were opened they found the diamonds of a great Roumanian matron, missing for a year.

Death of Professor Smith, of the Naval Academy.

The papers inform us of the sudden death of A. W. Smith, LL.D., Professor of Mathematics in the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis. Dr. Smith was a native of Madison county, in this State, and a graduate of Hamilton College, and from 1832 a Professor of the Wesleyan University, Connecticut, of which he was also President for several years. In 1850 he received an appointment in the Naval Academy, which he held with honor until his death. He died at Annapolis, March 22d, of pneumonia, after a short illness, aged sixty-four.

We wish that the vacancy, so unexpectedly occasioned, might be filled by the selection of another man of equal ability, and as well fitted for the place by the sauvity of his manners, his firmness in duty, and general dignity and weight of character.—*N. Y. Evening Post, March 29th.*

Colored Masons in Richmond.

It is not generally known that there has been recently established in this city a Lodge of colored Masons, bearing the name of "James River." Peter Randolph, a preacher, formerly of Virginia, but for twenty-five years past a resident of Boston, and now pastor of Ebenezer Baptist Church, is Master, and John Oliver, Secretary. They claim to work under a dispensation from the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, and number about twenty-five members. Of these a few are from the former negro population of Richmond. It is said that they are exceedingly rigid in passing upon such candidates as express a disposition to be put through.—*Richmond Whig.*

Great Emigration from Ireland.

According to the Cork *Examiner*, upwards of four thousand persons left Ireland during the first week of the present month, going to the United States by way of Queenstown. It is estimated that two-thirds of the number were of the middle and farming class. The farmers were complaining last year of the want of laborers to gather in the harvest; but if the emigration continues at the present rate (says the *Examiner*), one thousand five hundred a week, they will certainly have more cause to complain this year, as those leaving now are mostly of that class. About six hundred passengers are now waiting in Queenstown to get away by the steamers.

DYEING, SCOURING, ETC.

FRENCH STEAM SCOURING ESTABLISHMENT,

No. 510 RACE Street.

We beg leave to draw your particular attention to our new French Steam Scouring Establishment the first and only one of its kind in this city. We do not dye, but by a chemical process restore Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's Garments to their original states, without injuring them in the least, while great experience and the best machinery from France enable us to warrant perfect satisfaction to all who may favor us with their patronage. LADIES' DRESSES, of every description, with or without Trimmings, are cleaned and finished without being taken apart, whether the color is genuine or not.

Opera Cloaks and Mantillas, Curtains, Table Covers, Carpets, Velvet, Ribbons, Kid Gloves, etc., cleaned and refinished in the best manner. Gentlemen's Summer and Winter Clothing cleaned to perfection without injury to the stuff. Also Flags and Banners. All kinds of stains removed without cleaning the whole. All orders are executed under our immediate supervision, and satisfaction guaranteed in every instance. A call and examination of our process is respectfully solicited.

ALBEDYLL & MARX,

3 12 mths§ No. 510 RACE Street.

THE STATEN ISLAND FANCY DYEING ESTABLISHMENT, AT THE OLD STAND, No. 47 N. EIGHTH Street, East side. NO OTHER OFFICE IN THIS CITY.

With the benefits of an experience of nearly fifty years on Staten Island, and facilities unequalled by any other establisement in this country, we offer superior inducements to those having Silk, Woollen or Fancy Goods for DYEING OR CLEANSING.

BARRETT, NEPHEWS, & CO.,
No. 47 N. EIGHTH Street, Philadelphia,
Nos. 5 and 7 JOHN Street New York,
No. 718 BROADWAY, New York,
3 3 1m No 269 FULTON Street, Brooklyn.

NEW YORK DYEING AND PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT, Staten Island, No. 40 N. EIGHTH Street.

This Company, so long and favorably known in New York for the past forty-six years, have opened an office as above. Ladies' and gentlemen's garments and wearing apparel of every kind Dyed and Cleaned in the most perfect manner. Stains and spots removed from garments without being ripped.

Merchants having goods of undesirable colors can have them redyed in superior style. 1 29 mw3m

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GAS! GAS!! GAS!!!

REDUCE YOUR GAS BILLS.

Stratton's Regulator for Gas Burners,

(Patented November 21, 1865.)

It is a matter of considerable importance to gas consumers generally, and of especial importance to all keepers of hotels and large boarding houses, to have such gas burners as will admit of being easily and permanently adjusted to suit the special requirements of the locality of each; because those who have not to pay the bills feel but little or no interest in economizing the gas, and sometimes carelessly, or thoughtlessly, turn on twice or thrice as much as would answer their needs.

Call and examine, or send your orders to

STRATTON & CO.,
AT THE FLORENCE OFFICE,
No. 630 CHESNUT Street, Philada.

Retail price, 35 cents each. 2 12 mwf2m

RAILROAD LINES.

ORANGE AND ALEXANDRIA RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, February 12 two daily trains will run between Washington and Lynchburg, connecting at Gordonsville with Virginia Central Railroad trains to and from Richmond, as follows:—

MAIL TRAIN.

Leave Washington daily (Sunday excepted), at 6·45 A. M., and arrive at Lynchburg at 5·45 P. M.

Leave Lynchburg at 7 A. M. and arrive at Washington at 5·26 P. M.

EXPRESS TRAIN.

Leave Washington daily (including Sunday) at 6·05 P. M. and arrive at Lynchburg at 6·00 A. M.

Leave Lynchburg at 6·30 P. M. and arrive at Washington at 6·10 A. M.

Both trains making close connections at Lynchburg for all points South and Southwest, and at Washington for North and Northwest.

First-class sleeping cars will be attached to the night trains.

The road is attractive, not only for its comfortable accommodations, but for the fact that it passes the now historic localities of Fairfax, Bull Run, Manassas, Bristoe, Catlett's, Rappahannock, Culpeper, Orange, and Gordonsville, places of imperishable interest in the popular mind.

Through tickets to all points South and Southwest may be had in Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, and at the offices of the road in Washington and Alexandria.

W. H. McCAFFERTY,
General Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.

TIME TABLE.

Commencing MONDAY, March 26, 1866, Trains will leave Depot corner of BROAD Street and WASHINGTON Avenue as follows:—

Express Train at 4·15 A. M. (Mondays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Wilmington, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Delaware Railroad Train at 8·15 A. M. (Sundays excepted) for Princess Anne, Milford, and intermediate stations.

Way Mail Train at 9·15 A. M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, and all regular stations between Wilmington and Baltimore.

Express Train at 11·45 A. M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington.

Express Train at 2·45 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11·00 P. M. for Baltimore and Washington.

Passengers by Boat from Baltimore for Fortress Monroe, Norfolk, City Point, and Richmond, will take the 11·45 A. M. train.

WILMINGTON ACCOMMODATION TRAINS,

Stopping at all stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington:—

Leave Philadelphia at 8·15, 11·15 A. M., 3·30, 5·30, and 11·30 P. M. The 3·30 P. M. Train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington 7·00, 8·15, and 9·30 A. M., 3·00 and 5·00 P. M.

Trains for New Castle leave Philadelphia at 8·15 A. M., 3·30 and 5·30 P. M.

THROUGH TRAINS FROM BALTIMORE

Leave Wilmington at 12 M., 4·30, and 10 P. M.

CHESTER FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Leave Chester at 8·11, 8·58, and 10·14 A. M., 12·37, 3·43, 5·01, 5·44 and 10·36 P. M.

FROM BALTIMORE TO PHILADELPHIA.

Leave Baltimore 8·30 A. M. Way Mail; 9·20 A. M., Express; 1·10 P. M., Express; 6·35 P. M., Express; 8·25 P. M., Express.

TRAINS FOR BALTIMORE

Leave Chester at 4·49 and 9·52 A. M., and 3·23 P. M.

Leave Wilmington at 5·23 and 10·33 A. M., and 4 P. M.

SUNDAY TRAINS.

Express Train at 4·15 A. M. for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Wilmington, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express 11·00 P. M. for Baltimore and Washington.

Accommodation Train at 11·30 P. M. for Wilmington and intermediate stations.

BALTIMORE FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Leave Baltimore at 8·25 P. M., stopping at Havre-de-Grace, Perryville and Wilmington. Also stops at Elkton and Newark (to take passengers for Philadelphia, and leave passengers from Washington or Baltimore), and Chester to leave passengers from Baltimore or Washington.

A special train will leave Wilmington for Philadelphia and intermediate Stations at 6·30 P. M.

Freight Trains, with Passenger Car attached, will leave Wilmington for Perryville and intermediate stations at 6·30 P. M. Leave Baltimore for Havre-de-Grace and intermediate Stations at 4·45 P. M.

3 12 H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.—SPRING ARRANGEMENT.

The Trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at Thirty-first and Market streets, which is reached by the cars of the Market Street Passenger Railway, running to and from the Depot. The last car leaves Front street about 30 minutes prior to the departure of each Train.

On Sundays—Cars leave Eleventh and Market streets 45 minutes before the departure of the Evening Trains.

Mann's Baggage Express will call for and deliver Baggage at the Depot. Orders left at the Office, No. 631 Chesnut street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Mail Train	at 8·00 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 1	at 10·00 "
Fast Line	at 12 00 M.
Parkesburg	at 1·00 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	at 2 30 "
Lancaster Accommodation	at 4·00 "
Paoli Train, No. 2	at 5·30 "
Erie Mail*	at 9 00 "
Philadelphia Express‡	at 11·10 "

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:

Cincinnati Express‡	at 1·10 A. M.
Philadelphia Express‡	at 7·10 "
Paoli Accommodation, No. 1	at 8·20 "
Parkesburg	at 9·00 "
Lancaster Train	at 12·30 P. M.
Fast Line	at 1·10 "
Paoli Accommodation, No. 2	at 4·40 "
Day Express	at 5·50 "
Harrisburg Accommodation	at 9·10 "

* Daily, except Saturday. † Daily. ‡ Daily, except Monday.

All other Trains daily, except Sunday.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owners, unless taken by special contract.

TICKET OFFICES

Have been opened at No. 631 Chesnut street, Continental Hotel, and Girard House, where Tickets may be procured to all important points in Pennsylvania, as well as the West, Northwest and Southwest; and full particulars given as to time and connections by JOHN C. ALLEN, Ticket Agent.

The Ticket Office at West Philadelphia will be continued as heretofore, where all information respecting routes, as well as Tickets, can be had on application to

THOMAS H. PARKE,
Ticket Agent at the Depot.

An Emigrant Train runs daily (except Sunday). For full particulars as to fare and accommodations, apply to

FRANCIS FUNK,
3 12 No. 137 DOCK Street.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—Depot, THIRD Street, above Thompson.

For BETHLEHEM, DOYLESTOWN, MAUCH CHUNK, EASTON, WILLIAMSPORT, and WILKESBARRE.

At 7·30 A. M. (Express), for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Williamsport, and Wilkesbarre.

At 3·30 P. M. (Express), for Bethlehem, Easton, etc., reaching Easton at 6·45 P. M.

At 5·15 P. M., for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Danville, and Williamsport.

For Doylestown at 8·35 A. M., 2·30 and 4·15 P. M.

For Fort Washington at 10 A. M. and 11 P. M.

For Lansdale at 6·15 P. M.

White cars of the Second and Third Streets Line City Passenger Cars run direct to the depot.

TRAINS FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Leave Bethlehem at 6·25 A. M. and 10·02 A. M., and 6·15 P. M.

Leave Doylestown at 6·30 A. M., 3·15 and 5·30 P. M.

Leave Lansdale at 6·10 A. M.

Leave Fort Washington at 10·50 A. M., and 2·15 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9 A. M.

Philadelphia for Doylestown at 3 P. M.

Doylestown for Philadelphia at 7·20 A. M.

Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4 P. M.

Through Tickets must be procured at the ticket offices THIRD Street, or BERKS Street.

8 5 ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

FREIGHT LINES FOR NEW YORK AND all the Stations on the CAMDEN and AMBOY and connecting Railroads. Increased despatch.

THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY FREIGHT LINES for New York will leave WALNUT Street Wharf at 5 o'clock P. M., daily (Sundays excepted).

Freight must be delivered before 4½ P. M., to be forwarded the same day. Returning, the above lines will leave New York at 12 noon, and 4 and 8 P. M.

Freight for Trenton, Princeton, Kingston, New Brunswick, and all points on the Camden and Amboy Railroad; also, on the Belvidere, Delaware, and Flemington; the New Jersey, the Freehold and Jamesburg, as the Burlington and Mount Holly Railroads, received and forwarded up to 1 P. M.

The Belvidere Delaware Railroad connects at Phillipsburg with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and at Manunkachunk with all points on the Delaware, Lackawanna, and Western Railroad, forwarding to Syracuse, Buffalo, and other points in Western New York.

The New Jersey Railroad connects at Elizabeth with the New Jersey Central Railroad, and at Newark with the Morris and Essex Railroad.

A slip memorandum, specifying the marks and numbers, shippers and consignees, must, in every instance be sent with each load of goods, or no receipt will be given. Increased facilities have been made for the transportation of Live Stock. Drovers are invited to try the route. When stock is furnished in quantities of two car-loads or more, it will be delivered at the foot of Fortieth street, near the Drove Yard, or at Pier No. 1 North river, as the shippers may designate at the time of shipment. For terms, or other information, apply to

WALTER FREEMAN, Freight Agent,
1 1 1 No. 226 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.

On and after WEDNESDAY, November 1st, 1865, until further Notice.

FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3·10, 3¾, 4, 5, 5¾, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown 6, 7, 7¾, 8, 8·20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 4¾, 6, 6¾, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

The 8·20 down train, and 3¾ and 5¾ up trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9·10 A. M., 2, 7, 10¾ P. M.

Leave Germantown 8 A. M., 1, 6, 9¾ P. M.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 8, 10, 12 A. M., 2, 3, 3¾, 5¾, 7, 9, and 11 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill 7·10 minutes, 8, 9·40, 11·40 A. M., 1·40, 3·40, 5·40, 6·40, 8·40, and 10·40 minutes P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9·10 minutes A. M., 2 and 7 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill 7·40 minutes A. M., 12·40, 5·40, and 9·25 minutes P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 8·35 minutes, 11·05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5½, 6¾, 8·05 minutes, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Norristown 5½, 7, 7·50, 9, 11 A. M., 1½, 4½, 6, and 8 P. M.

The 5½ P. M. train will stop at School Lane Wissahickon, Manayunk, Spring Mill, and Conshohocken only.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2½, and 7 P. M.

Leave Norristown 7 A. M., and 5 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 8·35 minutes, 11·05 A. M., 1½, 4½, 5½, 6¾, 8·05, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Manayunk 6½, 7½, 8·20, 9½, 11½, A. M., 2, 5, ½ P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2½, and 7 P. M.

Leave Manayunk 7½ A. M., 5½, and 8 P. M.

W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent,
Depot NINTH and GREEN Streets.

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD. GREAT TRUNK LINE FROM PHILADELPHIA TO THE INTERIOR OF PENNSYLVANIA, THE SCHUYLKILL, SUSQUEHANNA, CUMBERLAND, AND WYOMING VALLEYS, AND NORTH, NORTHWEST, AND THE CANADAS.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS.

Leaving the Company's Depot, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING MAIL.

At 8·00 A. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Allentown, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc., etc.

This train connects at READING with the East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; at PORT CLINTON, with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.

Leaves Philadelphia at 3·30 P. M., for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad train for Columbia, etc., and with Catawissa Railroad train for Milton, Williamsport, Elmira, Buffalo, etc.

READING ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Reading at 6·30 A. M., stopping at all way stations, arrives in Philadelphia at 9·35 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4·30 P. M., arrives in Reading at 7·30 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 7·25 A. M., and Pottsville at 8·30 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1·20 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 1·45 P. M., and Pottsville at 2·45 P. M.; arriving at Philadelphia at 7·05 P. M.

Harrisburg Accommodation leaves Reading at 7·35 A. M. and Harrisburg at 9·00 P. M.

Market train with a Passenger car attached leaves Philadelphia at 12·45, noon for Reading and all way stations; leaves Reading at 11·30 A. M., and Downington at 12·30 P. M. for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8·00 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3·15 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 8·00 A. M. and 4·30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Downington at 7·05 A. M. and 2·30 Noon.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.

Leaves New York at 9·00 A. M. and 8·00 P. M., passing Reading at 10 A. M., and 1·48 P. M., connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express Trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning, Express Train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg, at 3 and 9·05 A. M., passing Reading at 4·49 and 10·52 A. M., arriving at New York at 10 A. M. and 2·45 P. M. Sleeping Cars accompanying these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg, without charge.

Mail Train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 1·45 P. M. Mail Train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 Noon.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.

Trains leave Pottsville at 6·45 and 11·00 A. M., and 7·15 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 7·35 A. M. and 1·40 and 4·15 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.

Trains leave Auburn at 7·35 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and at 1·50 P. M. for Pinegrove and Tremont; returning from Harrisburg at 4·00 P. M., and from Tremont at 7·00 A. M. and 5·00 P. M.

TICKETS.

Through first class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas.

The following tickets are obtained only at the Office of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. Nicolls, General Superintendent Reading.

COMMUTATION TICKETS.

At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS.

Good for 2000 miles, between all points, at $52·50 each, for families and firms.

SEASON TICKETS.

For three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points at reduced rates.

CLERGYMEN

Residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards, entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half-fare.

EXCURSION TICKETS.

From Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fare, to be had only at the Ticket Office at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

FREIGHT.

Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's New Freight Depot, Broad and Willow streets.

FREIGHT TRAINS.

Leave Philadelphia daily at 5·30 A. M., 12·45 noon, and 6·00 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and all points beyond.

MAILS

Close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M. and for all principal Stations only at 2·15 P. M. 8 15

FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN AND Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Company's lines

FROM PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK

and way places, from Walnut street wharf, will leave as follows, viz.:— FARE

At 6 A. M., via Camden and Amboy Accommodation ... $2·25

At 8 A. M., via Camden and Jersey City Express ... 3·00

At 2 P. M. via Camden and Amboy Express ... 2·25

At 12 M. (noon) and 8 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Accommodation (Freight and Passenger) ... 2·25

At 6 and 11·30 P. M., via Camden and Amboy, Accommodation (Freight and Passenger), 1st class ticket ... 2·25

2d Class Ticket ... 1·50

At 6 and 10 A. M., 2 and 5 P. M., for Mount Holly, Ewansville, Pemberton and Vincentown; at 6 A. M., and 2 P. M., for Freehold.

At 6 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 3·30, 5, 6, and 11·30 P. M., for Palmyra, Riverton, Delanco, Beverly, Edgewater, Burlington, Florence, Bordentown etc. The 10 A. M. and 5 P. M. lines run direct through to Trenton.

LINES FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT WILL LEAVE AS FOLLOWS:—

At 11·15 A. M., 4·30 and 6·45 P. M., via Kensington and Jersey City Express ... $3·00

At 12 P. M. (Night) via Kensington and Jersey City Express ... 2·25

The 6·45 P. M. Line will run daily. All others Sundays excepted.

At 7·30 and 11·15 A. M., 3, 3·30, 4·30, 5 and 6·45 P. M., and 12 Midnight, for Bristol, Trenton, etc.

At 7 A. M., 10·50, 3, 5 and 6 P. M. for Cornwells, Torrisdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg and Frankford, and at 8 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate Stations.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD,

For the Delaware River Valley, Northern Pennsylvania, and New York State and the Great Lakes.

Two through trains daily (Sundays excepted) from Kensington Depot as follows:—

At 7·30 A. M. and 3·30 P. M.

LINES FROM NEW YORK FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Will leave from foot of Cortland street.

At 12 M. and 4 P. M., via Jersey City and Camden.

At 7 and 10 A. M., 6 P. M. and 12 Night, via Jersey City and Kensington.

From Pier No. 1 North river, at 6 A. M. and 2 P. M., via Amboy and Camden.

At 12 M. 3 and 6 P. M. (Freight and Passenger), via Amboy and Camden.

March 12, 1866. WILLIAM H. GATZMER, Agent.

WEST JERSEY RAILROAD LINES.—From foot of MARKET Street (Upper Ferry). Daily, except Sundays.

FALL AND WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing WEDNESDAY, November 15, 1865.

For Bridgeton, Salem, and all Stations on West Jersey and Salem Railroads, at 9 A. M. and 3·30 P. M.

For Millville and all intermediate Stations, at 9 A. M. and 3 P. M.

For Cape May and intermediate Stations at 9 A. M. to Millville, connecting with Freight Train Passenger Car attached for Cape May, due 3·45 P. M., and 3 P. M., through Passenger one 8 P. M.

For Glassboro and intermediate Stations, at 9 A. M., and 3·30 P. M.

For Woodbury, Gloucester, etc. at 9 A. M., 3, 3·30 and 5·30 P. M.

Freight will be received at second covered wharf below Walnut street, from 7 A. M. until 5 P. M.

Freight received before 9 A. M. will go forward same day.

Freight delivery, No. 228 S. Delaware avenue.

J. VAN RENSSELAER, Superintendent.

THE WEST JERSEY EXPRESS COMPANY will attend to all the usual branches of express business, receive, deliver, and forward through other responsible Express Companies, to all parts of the country, any article intrusted to them.

A Special Messenger accompanies each through train. Office No. 5 Walnut street. 9 16 9m

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1866.—PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—This great line traverses the Northern and Northwest Counties of Pennsylvania to the City of Erie, on Lake Erie. It has been leased and is operated by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

TIME OF PASSENGER TRAINS AT PHILADELPHIA.

Arrive Eastward—Erie Mail Train, 7 A. M.; Erie Express Train, 1 P. M.

Leave Westward—Erie Mail, 9 P. M.; Erie Express Train 12 M.

Passenger cars run through on the Erie Mail and Express trains both ways between Philadelphia and Erie.

NEW YORK CONNECTION.

Leave New York at 9 A. M., arrive at Erie 9·15 A. M.

Leave Erie at 1·55 P. M., arrive at New York 3·40 P. M.

Elegant Sleeping Cars on all the night trains.

For information respecting passenger business, apply at corner THIRTIETH and MARKET Streets, Phila.

And for freight business, of the Company's Agents, S. B. Kingston, Jr., corner Thirteenth and Market streets, Philadelphia; J. W. Reynolds, Erie; William Brown, Agent N. C. R. R., Baltimore.

H. H. HOUSTON, General Freight Agent, Phila.
H. W. GWINNER, General Ticket Agent, Phila.
A. L. TYLER, General Sup't, Williamsport. 3

REVENUE STAMPS, REVENUE STAMPS, REVENUE STAMPS,

Of all descriptions,
Of all descriptions,
Always on hand,
Always on hand,
AT FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE CO.'S OFFICE,
AT FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE CO.'S OFFICE,
No. 630 CHESNUT Street,
No. 630 CHESNUT Street.
One door below Seventh street,
One door below Seventh street.
The most liberal discount allowed.
The most liberal discount allowed. 2 5

THE STAMP AGENCY, NO. 304 CHESNUT STREET, ABOVE THIRD, WILL BE CONTINUED AS HERETOFORE.

STAMPS of EVERY DESCRIPTION CONSTANTLY ON HAND, AND IN ANY AMOUNT. 1 1 19

GOVERNMENT SALES.

SALE OF MANURE.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA DEPOT, March 29, 1866.

Will be sold to the highest bidder, at Public Auction, on TUESDAY, the 3d day of April, 1866, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the Government Stables, TWENTY-THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania,

FORTY WAGON LOADS OF MANURE.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds.

By order of
Brev. Brig.-Gen. GEORGE H. CROSMAN,
Assistant Qr. M. General U. S. Army.
HENRY BOWMAN,
3 29 4t Captain and Assistant Q. M.

SALE OF GOVERNMENT VESSELS AND BARGES.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA DEPOT, March 29, 1866.

Will be sold at Public Auction, at the Government Wharf, HANOVER Street, Delaware avenue, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, on TUESDAY, April 3, 1866, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M., the following named Steamers and Barges, viz.:—

Steam Propeller "H. J. DEVINNEY."
Steam Ferry Transport "WELLES."
Barge "W. H. PLATTE."

The above vessels lie at Hanover Street Wharf, where they may be examined.

Terms—Cash, in Government Funds.

By order of
Brev. Brig.-Gen. GEORGE H. CROSMAN,
Assistant Qr. M. General U. S. Army.
HENRY BOWMAN,
3 29 4t Captain and Assistant Quartermaster.

SALE OF MANURE.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE, FIRST DIVISION, WASHINGTON, D. C., February 23, 1866.

Will be sold at the Cavalry Depot, Giesboro, D. C., a large quantity of stock-yard MANURE, which will be delivered to purchasers on the ground, or in barges or boats to be provided by them, at forty (40) cents per cubic yard.

Two or more boats (according to size) can be loaded per day.

Terms—Cash in Government funds.

By order of the Quartermaster-General.
JAMES A. EKIN,
Brevet Brigadier-General,
2 27 29t In charge First Division Q. M. G. O.

UNITED STATES MILITARY RAILROADS

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER, WASHINGTON, D. C., March 14, 1866.

AUCTION SALE OF UNITED STATES MILITARY RAILROAD MATERIAL.

Will be sold at public auction at Alexandria, Va., on TUESDAY, April 10, 1866.

2 first-class Locomotive Engines, 4 feet 8½-inch gauge; cylinders, 15x22; weight, 25 tons.
4 Passenger Cars.
20 Box Freight Cars.
2 Stock Cars.
4 Platform Cars.
50 Small Truck Cars.
21 Trucks for Freight Cars.
18 pairs Wheels on axles.
2 Steam Pumping Engines.
1 Stationary Engine.
12 Henderson Pumps.
300 tons second-hand Railroad Iron (good).
A large quantity of
Frogs,
Nails,
Switch Fixtures,
Car Couplings,
Bar Iron,
Springs,
Nuts,
Chain,
Mauls,
Axes,
Picks,
Stoves,
Files,
Sperm Oil, etc.
20 Buildings, from 10x12 to 200x40 feet.
Lot of Office Furniture.
Contents of Printing Office.
A large quantity of new Shelf Hardware.
1 Herring Safe.
1 Saloon Car, 4 feet 8½-inch gauge, elegantly finished and furnished with black walnut, trimmed with green plush; double trucks, with broad tread-wheels.

Sale to commence at 10 A. M.

Terms cash, in Government funds.

H. L. ROBINSON,
3 16 fmw10t Bvt. Brig.-Gen., A. Q. M.

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE

NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON CITY, February 28, 1866.

SALE OF NAVY POWDERS AT THE NAVY YARD, PORTSMOUTH, N. H.

There will be sold to the highest bidders, at Public Auction, at noon, the 12th day of April, by the Ordnance Officer at the Portsmouth Navy Yard, N. H., one hundred and eighty-five thousand nine hundred and sixty-nine (185,969) pounds NAVY POWDER, as follows:—

181,600 pounds Cannon Powder.
29 219 " Rifle "
25,150 " Musket "

These Powders will be divided into lots of one hundred barrels each.

Terms, one-half cash in Government funds, and the remainder on the removal of the Powders, for which a reasonable time, but not more than thirty days, will be allowed, the purchasers, however, to make every exertion to remove the Powders sooner.

H. A. WISE,
3 1 thm12t Chief of Bureau.

SALE OF GOVERNMENT AMBULANCES, ARMY WAGONS, AND CARTS.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, DEPOT OF WASHINGTON, WASHINGTON, D. C., March 15, 1866.

Will be sold at Public Auction, at LINCOLN DEPOT, WASHINGTON, D. C., under the direction of Brevet Colonel C. H. Tompkins, Q. M., on MONDAY, April 2, 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M., the following mentioned Government property, viz.:—

100 to 200 Light Ambulances,
300 to 500 Army Wagons,

which will be sold singly, and must be removed within five days from date of sale.

In addition to the above, there will be sold, at the same time and place,

ONE HUNDRED ONE-HORSE CARTS.

The sale will be continued from day to day until all the property is sold.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds.

D. H. RUCKER,
Brevet Major-Gen. and Chief Quartermaster,
3 16 16t Depot of Washington.

THOMAS BIRCH & SON,

AUCTIONEERS,

No. 1110 CHESNUT STREET.

A ONE-HORSE POWER AMATEUR ENGINE.

This engine will be disposed of by private or public sale, by the above parties, at their Auction Store.

CHALLENGE LIGHT!

Paragon Oil and Safety Lamps.

BRIGHT LIGHT—THREE HOURS—ONE CENT

No chimney! No smoke! No grease.

Sold by Inventors,

KELLY & NEEL,
No. 911 MARKET Street.

AGENTS WANTED.

Also, Dealers in Soaps and Coal Oil. Machinery Oils, warranted not to gum or chill, $1·25 per gallon. 3 15

MARRIAGE GUIDE,

BY DR. WILLIAM YOUNG.

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MARRIAGE GUIDE.—"There are more things 'twixt Heaven and earth, Horatio, than are dreamt of in our philosophy."

Let no young man enter the obligations of married life without reading every page of DR. YOUNG'S MARRIAGE GUIDE; or, Every One His Own Doctor. It discloses facts that every one should be acquainted with. It contains one hundred engravings, explaining the anatomy of the human system, both male and female, with useful information that every one should know.

Price, 50 cents. Sold at
DR. WILLIAM YOUNG'S OFFICE,
3 17 6 No. 416 SPRUCE Street, above Fourth.

GOVERNMENT SALES.

SALE OF GOVERNMENT PROPERTY AT MACON, GA.

By direction of the SECRETARY OF WAR, all the

BUILDING MATERIALS,
STEAM ENGINES,
MACHINERY, TOOLS,
IRON, COPPER, LUMBER,
AND STORES OF VARIOUS KINDS,

which were collected at Macon, Ga., by the Confederate Government, for the erection and permanent operation of a large armory, laboratory, and arsenal; and also

TOOLS, MACHINERY, AND MATERIALS

collected from iron works and armories in the States of Alabama and Georgia, will be sold at

PUBLIC AUCTION.

Among the articles to be sold are:—

9,000 lbs. Copper—pigs.
42,000 lbs. Copper—round rod.
38,000 lbs. Copper—bar.
20,000 lbs. Copper—sheet.
200,000 lbs Wrought Iron—bar and rod.
500 tons Pig Iron
750 tons Cast Iron—unserviceable shells.
54,000 lbs. Lead—pigs
45,000 lbs. Tin—block and sheet.
4,000 lbs. Chain—crane and cable.
15,000 yards Cloth—Cotton, English Serge, oiled and enamelled.
32,000 lbs. Powder.
8,000 feet Belting—gum and leather, assorted sizes.
200 Machines—Drills, Planers, Milling, Screw-cutting, Steam and Trip-hammers.

Besides:—
Harness,
Saddles,
Horse Equipments.
Infantry and Cavalry Accoutrements,
Blankets,
Wagon and Gun Carriage Irons,
80 broken Gun Carriages,
35 Unserviceable Cannon iron and bronze,
Laboratory Stores and Materials,
Spare Parts (new) for Springfield Muskets and Colt's Revolvers, and an assortment of
PAINTS AND OILS.

The attention of Northern buyers is called to this sale, which is a large one, and of valuable property.

Full printed Catalogues of the property to be sold can be obtained from the Chief of Ordnance at Washington, D. C., and from the Commanding Officer of the Augusta Arsenal, Georgia.

The sale will commence on

WEDNESDAY, April 4, 1866,

and continue every day until all the property sold.

Terms—Cash, in United States currency.

D. W. FLAGLER,
Captain Ord. Brev. Lt.-Colonel,
3 2 22t Com. Augusta Arsenal.

AUCTION SALE OF HOSPITAL STORES, WHISKY, WINES, ETC.

MEDICAL PURVEYOR'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., March 21, 1866.

Will be sold at Public Auction in this city, at the Judiciary Square Warehouse, back of the City Hall, on WEDNESDAY, the 18th day of April next, at 10 o'clock A. M., the following articles of Hospital Stores and Liquors, no longer required for the use of the Medical Department of the army, viz.:—

Arrow Root	10,000 lbs	Dessicated Potatoes	100 lbs
Barley	10,000 "	Mixed Desc. do.	162 "
Corn Starch	10,000 "	Whisky, quart bottles	20,000
Cocoa Chocolate	10,000 "	Whisky, in bbls, gallons	3,900
Cinnamon, Powd.	1,000 "	Sherry Wine, quart bottles	40,000
Farina	20,000 "	Sherry Wine, in bbls.	50
Tapioca	10,000 "	Tarragona Wine, bottles	10,000
Ext. of Beef	20,000 "		
Concent'd Milk	20,000 "		
Ginger	1 385 "		
Ext. of Coffee	3,762 gal		
Beans	600 lbs		
Pea Beans	2,800 "		

The above articles will be sold in lots to suit both large and small purchasers.

Terms—Cash.

Five (5) days will be allowed to parties in removing their property.

Catalogues ready by the 5th prox.

CHAS. SUTHERLAND,
Surgeon and Purveyor, U. S. A.
C. W. BOTELER, Auctioneer. 3 22 23t

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE,

NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON CITY, March 2, 1866.

SALE OF NAVY POWDERS AT THE NAVY YARD, BROOKLYN, N. Y.

There will be sold at Public Auction, to the highest bidders, in the office of the Inspector of Ordnance of the Navy Yard, Brooklyn, N. Y., at noon, on the 3d day of April, 1866, four thousand four hundred and ninety-nine (4499) barrels Navy Powders.

These Powders will be sold by sample, in lots of one hundred, two hundred, and three hundred barrels. Purchasers to furnish barrels into which the powders may be emptied from the tanks.

Terms—One half cash in Government funds, and the remainder on the removal of the Powders, for which a period of ten days will be allowed. If not then removed the Powders will revert to the Government.

H. A. WISE,
3 3swt4 1 Chief of Bureau.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS.—SEALED PROPOSALS, IN duplicate, will be received at this office until 12 M., MONDAY, the 16th day of April, 1866, for the delivery of 6000 head of BEEF CATTLE on the hoof, for the use of captured Indians. The cattle to be delivered to the A. C. S., for Indians at Fort Sumner, New Mexico.

The first delivery to be on the 1st day of July, 1866, and to consist of 500 head of cattle; the subsequent deliveries to be in such numbers and at such times as may be required by the undersigned.

The cattle must be from three to five years old, and must weigh at least 400 pounds net (their weight to be ascertained according to manner laid down in the Subs. Regulations of 1863), and to be of the best marketable quality. No Stags, Bulls, Cows, or heifers will be received.

Whenever, in the opinion of the A. C. S. for Indians, at Fort Sumner, the cattle presented do not fulfil the conditions here set forth, as many as do not will be rejected. Ten per cent. of money due contractors will be retained until the contract is fulfilled.

Two responsible persons must sign each bid, guaranteeing that if the contract is awarded to the party or parties therein proposing, they will enter into ample bonds for the faithful fulfilment of the contract, and when the parties thus offering as sureties are unknown to the undersigned, their ability to reimburse the loss to the United States, which would accrue in case of failure, must be attested before a magistrate or other officer empowered to administer oaths.

The parties to whom this contract is let will be expected to fill the contract themselves—any sub-letting of the contract will be considered as a failure to comply with the contract, and the contractor will be held responsible therefor.

Endorse on the envelope "Proposals for Beef Cattle, at Fort Sumner, New Mexico."

W. H. BELL,
Captain and C. S. and Brevet Major, U. S. A.
Office Purchasing and Depot C. S., District of New Mexico, Santa Fe, N. M., February 7, 1866. 3 1 23t

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ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

PHILADELPHIA, March 23, 1866.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until THURSDAY, the 5th of April next, at 12 o'clock M., for immediate delivery at the Schuylkill Arsenal, in merchantable packages of—

10,000 Brass Rings, 1½ inches.
10,000 Iron Wire Snaps (Hotchkiss' patent), ¾ inch.
15,000 Iron "D" Rings, ½ inch.
500 lbs. Copper Rivets, assorted.
500 lbs. Flax Sewing Twine.

ALSO,

40,000 yards 56-inch Burlaps; to be delivered at the rate of 5000 yards per week.

Parties offering goods should make separate proposals for each article offered, the quantity they propose to furnish, the price (which should be written both in words and figures), and conform to the terms of this advertisement, a copy of which should accompany each proposal.

Samples of the articles required may be seen at this office.

Samples, when submitted, must be marked and numbered to correspond with the proposals; and the parties thereto must guarantee that the goods shall be, in every respect, equal to sample, otherwise the proposals will not be considered.

Bids will be opened on Thursday, the 5th day of April next, at 12 o'clock M., when bidders are requested to be present.

Each bid must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures must be appended to the guarantee, and certified to as being good and sufficient security for the amount involved by some public functionary of the United States.

All proposals should be made out on the regular forms, which will be furnished on application at this office.

The right is reserved to reject any bid deemed unreasonable, and no bid from a defaulting contractor will be received.

Endorse envelope "Proposals for (here insert the name of the article offered)."

By order of Brevet Brigadier-General GEORGE H. CROSMAN, Assistant Quartermaster-General United States Army.

HENRY W. JANES,
Captain and Assistant Quartermaster, Brevet Major
United States Army. 3 28 14 5

CITY INTELLIGENCE

[*For Additional Local Items see Third Page.*]

THE LUNAR ECLIPSE.—The total eclipse of the moon, which will occur this evening, and on the morning of to-morrow, is the second of five eclipses of the sun or moon which are reckoned for the year 1866. A partial eclipse of the sun was visible on the 16th instant in the Siberian and North Polar regions, and the vicinity of Behring's Straits. The eclipse at hand will appear to the cities of New York, Schenectady, Newburg, and Poughkeepsie, in a partial phase, as early as 41 minutes past 9 o'clock; but the eclipse proper will not be complete till 48 minutes after 10, from which time it will continue total till its wearing off in the smallest hours of the morning. The *im*partial eclipse will end at 27 minutes past 12 P. M. on the 31st, and the partial will make its shadowy exit at 33 minutes 1 o'clock A. M. The different phases of the lunar eclipse is in size 17·04 digits.

The following table explains the time of its appearance in different cities:—

	Begins.	Total Eclipse.
Portland	9·55	11 3
Boston	9·53	11· 0
Providence	9·52	10 59
Concord, N. H.	9·51	10 58
New Haven	9·45	10 52
Albany	9·42	10·49
Trenton	9·39	10 46
Philadelphia	9·37	10·44
Washington	9·29	10 33
Richmond, Va.	9 27	10 34
Pittsburg	9 17	10·24

The next eclipse of the moon, which will be likewise total, will appear on the 24th of September, and be visible in the United States only upon our western frontier.

A BOISTEROUS NEIGHBORHOOD.—The attention of the police is particularly called to the fact that the peaceable residents in the neighborhood of Ninth and Market streets are nightly disturbed by brawls and fights, generally originating in the low drinking dens which abound in that locality. Last night, after midnight, the whole vicinity was alarmed by the shrieks of murder from an excited female, who had probably imbibed too much of the alcoholic poisons which are dispensed indiscriminately to all ages and sexes. Frail women and abandoned men congregate in these underground holes, and hold their orgies, to the scandal of all decent people, almost and sometimes quite up to dawn. The streets and alleys around St. Stephen's Church seem to be the haunting places of the vilest of characters, and all night long Market, Tenth, and Ninth streets are made offensive by the loud utterance of obscenity and profanity. The abuse has become an insufferable nuisance, and the respectable portion of the community desire to see it abated. The closing-up of some of the drinking saloons that are clearly violating the law would have a good effect in destroying the nests of these birds of ill omen.

NICE ARTICLE FOR TABLE USE.—Messrs. Wiler & Moss, proprietors of the Wrought Brass Works, No. 225 South Fifth street, below Walnut, have sent us a patent cornsheller, which is to be used in tearing out the grains of green corn. It is well known that the old habit of cutting the grains from the cob deprives us of the sweet part of the seed. This ingenious implement gives us the entire grain, without rendering it necessary to take the ear in the fingers. Our lady friends will be delighted with this prandial auxiliary, and every housekeeper should have the new "sheller."

HARNESS THIEVES.—John H. Hagerty and Frank Helmbold were arrested yesterday, by Officers Penn and Sloan, on the charge of stealing a quantity of harness from the Washington House, at Thirty-ninth and Market streets. The stolen property was taken to the Penn Hotel and sold for the sum of $30. The officers were compelled to run several squares after the alleged thieves before they could secure them. Alderman Allen, before whom they were taken, held them to answer. In default of bail they were committed.

CHARGED WITH THE ROBBERY OF CLOTHING.—Patrick Moran was yesterday arrested on the charge of committing a robbery in Marriott's lane, near Fifth. The hearing, which took place before Alderman Tittermary, developed the fact that Patrick was seen getting into the back part of the building where the robbery was committed, in a shabby suit of clothing, and after emerging from the premises the articles stolen were found on his person. Moran, it is alleged, is an old offender. He was committed to answer for the offense.

KEEPING A DISORDERLY HOUSE.—James Burns was arrested last evening by Officer Darrah, and taken before Alderman Jones, on the charge of keeping a disorderly house at No. 1041 Sergeant street. His wife and a small girl were also taken into custody. The evidence showed that on last night a disturbance took place in the house named, during which much confusion ensued, thus greatly annoying the neighborhood. After hearing the statements of witnesses, they were held to answer for the alleged offense.

CHARGED WITH LARCENY.—Two boys and a woman were arrested last evening by Officer Hutchinson, on the charge of robbing their employer, who keeps a manufactory for concentrated lye. The article is put up in tin boxes, and in this way delivered to purchasers. On search being made quite a number of the boxes were obtained. They had a hearing before Alderman Williams, and were held in $600 bail each for their appearance at court, to answer the charges preferred against them.

UNRULY BOYS.—On Wednesday night a number of unruly boys assembled in front of the Odd Fellows' Hall, at Frankford, and by their loud and unseemly conduct greatly annoyed the peaceable residents of that place. Officer Stuart soon made his appearance among them, and succeeded in capturing several of their number. They were all taken before the Alderman, who held them for their future good behavior.

MALICIOUS MISCHIEF.—This morning, between 12 and 1 o'clock, some malicious persons got into the Franklin Engine House, at Germantown, and defaced the apparatus of the Company, which had only been taken to the house last night, having been newly painted and decorated in a beautiful manner.

The persons who committed the act succeeded in making their escape. A reward will probably be offered for their arrest.

SAVAGE CONDUCT.—Last night a disturbance took place at the Western Hotel between two men who were stopping there, during which one of the party seized his antagonist and bit a large piece of flesh out of his face. Officer Wilkins was called in during the progress of the fight, and succeeded in arresting the parties causing the disturbance. They were taken before Alderman Jones, who held them to answer in the sum of $1500.

FOND OF HAM.—A man who bears the name of John Jones was arrested last evening by the police of Manayunk on the charge of stealing two hams from the cellar of a store on Main street. He was seen to put his hand under the floor of the store from the outside of the building and abstract the articles in question. He was held to answer for the offense.

ARREST OF AN OFFENDER.—Patrick Ross, who committed the assault and battery on Officer Shaffer a day or two since, was arrested yesterday afternoon by Officer Githens, and bound over by Alderman Allen to answer the charge preferred against him, in the sum of $1000. In default of bail he was committed.

STEALING SHOES.—Michael Giner was arrested yesterday afternoon, and taken before Alderman Tittermary, having been suspected of the larceny of a number of shoes from a store in the neighborhood. He was committed in default of bail to answer for the alleged offense.

STEALING COAL.—Yesterday afternoon a man who gave the name of Robert Robins had a hearing, on the charge of the larceny of a quantity of coal. He was committed to answer by Alderman Tittermary.

FEMALE THIEF.—A woman who gave the name of Catharine Hart, was arrested last evening, on the charge of stealing a watch from Read McClusky, in Bedford street, near Fifth. The accused had a hearing before Alderman Tittermary, who committed her to answer for the alleged offense.

A NEIGHBORLY DIALOGUE.—

Mrs. D.—Now, Mrs. F., I could tell you, if it wasn't a secret.

Mrs F.—Oh, law! I'd never breathe a word of it, I'm sure.

Mrs. D.—But John would be real mad if he found out I'd mentioned it to anybody, after his particularly charging me not to.

Mrs. F.—But you know you can trust *me*.

Mrs. D.—Yes, Mrs. F., I believe I can; though some spiteful thing once told me that a secret trusted to *you* would soon be as universally known as that the handsomest, cheapest, and best made clothing is sold at

TOWER HALL,
No. 518 MARKET STREET,
BENNETT & Co.

ENTERPRISE.—The great requisites for success in America are pluck and enterprise; and Helmbold, the well-known druggist, has in his business career evinced both of these qualities. The consequence is that he has achieved a success. He has one of the finest establishments in New York city, while the reputation of the well-known Helmbold's Preparations is co-extensive with civilization.

These preparations, it is almost needless to say, are not "quack medicines" nor "patent medicines;" they are simply legitimate, scientifically compounded preparations, which, for their appropriate complaints, are without a rival. They have been before the public for many years, and are at the present moment more in demand than ever. This shows conclusively their genuine merit. At Helmbold's New Store, next the Metropolitan Hotel, in addition to these preparations—the Extracts of Buchu and Sarsaparilla—are sold all varieties of Drugs and Chemicals. The establishment is perhaps the finest in the city of New York, and the public are respectfully invited to call and judge for themselves. Depots, No. 104 S. Tenth street and No. 594 Broadway, New York.

IMPORTANT TO HOUSEKEEPERS.—To insure good nature there is nothing like a comfortable home. To insure a comfortable home there is nothing so indispensable as good coal. Consequently, good temper to a great degree, depends upon the excellence of one's coal. Hence we take pleasure in directing our readers, one and all, to the great Coal Depot of W. W. Alter, No. 957 N. Ninth street, below Girard avenue. Persons who deal with Alter are sure of getting a first-rate article of Coal at the lowest market price, promptly delivered, and full weight guaranteed.

THE remarkable properties of Brown's Bronchial Troches have been thoroughly tested since first introduced. The demand for them has steadily increased, and purely upon their own merits, they have found favor with those who, from Pulmonary, Bronchial, or Asthmatic complaints, require them. For Coughs and Colds they are efficacious.

SPRING FASHIONS FOR CHILDREN.—M. Shoemaker & Co., Nos. 4 and 6 N. Eighth street, are now opening a splendid assortment of CHILDREN'S CLOTHING, in the latest Paris styles, unsurpassed for elegance of workmanship and material. The public is invited to call and examine.

EMPLOYMENT!—Those who wish employment should study the merits of *Hasheesh Candy* circulate their knowledge, and thus benefit the world. This great Oriental Medicine is now the best in use for the cure of Nervousness, Neuralgia, Asthma, Hoarseness, Soreness of the Lungs, and all Throat diseases. For sale by all Druggists.

"GET THE BEST"
"GET THE BEST"
"GET THE BEST"

Clothing at Charles Stokes & Co.'s One Price, under the Continental Splendid Spring Goods now ready at greatly reduced prices. Call and see them.

REDUCED PRICES.—Photographs, all styles accurate and of superior execution. Go to B. F. Reimer's Gallery, No. 624 Arch street, and obtain pictures of rare excellence. Go early.

HERNIA OR RUPTURE treated with professional skill, and trusses of approved construction applied by C. H. Needles, cor. of Twelfth and Race streets.

7·30's.

5-20's, 10-40's, 1881's.
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,
GOLD AND SILVER, BOUGHT AND SOLD BY
DREXEL & Co., No. 34 S. Third street.

REDUCTION! REDUCTION!!

Steck & Co.'s	$625	Pianos for	$525.
" "	575	" "	475.
Raven & Bacon's,	550	" "	450.
" "	500	" "	400.
Haines Brothers',	450	" "	350.
" "	400	" "	300.

J. E. GOULD,
Seventh and Chesnut streets.

A REDUCTION OF 20 PER CENT ON THE REGULAR SCHEDULE PRICES.

Desiring to reduce our large stock of superior and *highly finished Rosewood Pianos*, previous to the removal to our new store, No. 1103 Chesnut street, we have concluded to offer them at prices below the cost to manufacture. Persons desiring to purchase a first class Piano at reduced rates, should not fail to avail themselves of this opportunity.

SCHOMACKER & Co.,
Warerooms, No. 1021 Chesnut street.

W. & B., Good Clothing, Oak Hall, Sixth and Market.
W. & B., Good Clothing, Oak Hall, Sixth and Market.
W. & B., Good Clothing, Oak Hall, Sixth and Market.
W. & B., Good Clothing, Oak Hall, Sixth and Market.
W. & B., Good Clothing, Oak Hall, Sixth and Market.
W. & B., Good Clothing, Oak Hall, Sixth and Market.

MARRIED.

STEVENSON—DUCKENFIELD.—On the 23d instant, by the Rev. W. B. Wood, Mr. JOHN STEVENSON and Miss MARY, daughter of Mr. George Duckenfield, all of this city.

DIED.

ARCHER.—On the 29th instant, REBECCA S., wife of Mark B. Archer, in the 48th year of her age.

Her relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her husband's residence, No. 222 Mickle street, Camden, on Sunday afternoon next at 2 o'clock.

HALL.—On the morning of the 28th instant, in the 20th year of her age, CLARA A. HALL, daughter of Captain Joseph W. Hall, late of Holmesburg, Pa.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her uncle, Jacob G. Neafie, at the corner of Beach and Palmer streets, on Saturday morning at 10 o'clock. To proceed to Cedar Hill Cemetery.

LOWRIE.—On the 29th instant, MICHAEL, infant son of William and Mary Ann Lowrie, in the 4th year of his age.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 107 Catharine street, on Sunday afternoon at 1 o'clock. To proceed to Cathedral Cemetery.

O'CONNER.—On the 27th instant, MARY, daughter of Thomas and Hannah O'Conner, in the 19th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her parents' residence, Deming place, Union street, between Second and Third, on Sunday afternoon at 1 o'clock, without further notice.

☞ MASONIC NOTICE.—THE OFFICERS and members of EASTERN STAR LODGE, No. 186, A. Y. M., the GRAND LODGE OF PENNSYLVANIA, and the members of the Order generally, are fraternally requested to meet at the Hall, CHESNUT Street, on Monday next, at 3 o'clock P. M., to attend the funeral of their deceased brother, JAMES W. FLETCHER, P. M.

By order of the W. M.
GEORGE P LITTLE, Secretary.

FOR STORE USE, WE HAVE HEAVY IRON Box Mallets, Box Chisels, Crows' Feet, Box Scrapers, Truck Wheels, Ham and Butter Tasters, Tap Borers, Bung Drivers, Spiggots, Faucets and Molasses Gates, Yard and Anne Sticks, Scales and Weights.
TRUMAN & SHAW,
No 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

PLATED SPOONS AND FORKS, OF SEVERAL qualities of plating, and ivory-handled Table Cutlery, for sale by TRUMAN & SHAW,
No 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET st., below Ninth.

PATENT CATTLE LEADERS MAY BE AT tached to the nose of any animal in a few seconds without the necessity of slitting the cartilage, giving you the entire control of it, and also preventing cattle from breaking down fences. For sale, with steel Bull Rings and Patent Rope Cattle Ties by
TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

JORDAN'S TONIC ALE.
JORDAN'S TONIC ALE.
JORDAN'S TONIC ALE.
JORDAN'S TONIC ALE.

It is recommended by physicians of this and other places, as a superior tonic, and requires but a trial to convince the most skeptical of its great merit. To be had, wholesale and retail, of P. J. JORDAN, No. 220 PEAR Street.

Champagne Cider, by the dozen, bottled, or by the barrel. 2 14§

THE FLORENCE
LOCK AND KNOT STITCH
SEWING MACHINES,

Are the best and the only family machines warranted to give entire satisfaction, or money returned.

SALESROOMS,
No. 630 CHESNUT STREET

N. B. All kinds of fine Sewing and Stitching promptly done in the neatest manner.

Operators taught on the Florence, without charge, at the office. 3 5 tf

PATENT WIRE WORK
FOR RAILINGS, STORE FRONTS,
GUARDS, PARTITIONS, ETC
IRON BEDSTEADS, AND WIRE WORK,
in variety, manufactured by
M. WALKER & SONS,
3 20 6m§p No. 11 North SIXTH Street.

FOR SALE AND TO RENT.

ROOMS TO RENT

Large, Well Lighted and Ventilated
ROOMS,
ON THE SECOND AND THIRD FLOORS
OF THE
"Evening Telegraph" Building,
No. 108 South THIRD Street,
TO RENT.
APPLY IN THE OFFICE, FIRST FLOOR.
N. B. WITH OR WITHOUT STEAM POWER.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A HOUSE situated in Twenty-first street, above Pine. For further information apply or address No. 120 N. SECOND Street. 3 2? 4trp*

ARCH AND TWENTIETH, NEAR ST. Clement's Church.—Superior dwelling, No 142 N. TWENTIETH Street. Cell from 10½ to 12½. 3 a9

TO RENT—A COUNTRY SEAT, WITH Stable and Carriage House, situate on the OLD YORK ROAD second house above Fisher's Lane, opposite to Joseph Swift's. Apply on the premises. 2t*

TO RENT—THE FIRST-CLASS RESIDENCE, No. 2133 SPRING GARDEN Street, with furniture for sale. Rent, $800. Apply on the premises from 1 to 2 o'clock P. M. 3 27 6t*

TO RENT.—DOUBLE COTTAGE, CONtaining eight rooms, and five in the attic on the Trenton Railroad, one mile below Tacony, with coach house and stable.
3 24 2w Apply at No. 717 WALNUT Street.

LOST.

LOST OR MISLAID—SCRIP CERTIFICATES of the DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY, as follows:—
Nos. 11,621, 11,622, 11,753 and 12,472,
all in the name of J. BOLTON WINPENNY, Executor of J. WINPENNY.
Application has been made to said Company for new certificates in place of those so lost or mislaid.
J. BOLTON WINPENNY,
3 29 21* Executor.

LOST OR MISLAID, A PERPETUAL POLICY OF INSURANCE, issued by the Fire Association of Philadelphia to JACOB BASLER, for $1500, dated July 13, 1860. Any information thereof will be received by
C. ENGLHOFER,
Attorney-at-Law.
3 21 1mrp No. 407 North FIFTH St.

THE ILLUSTRATED PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL FOR APRIL.—Contains Thomas Cook, the Excursionist; Dr. Nott; W. V. Wallace; J. Carhart; Alexander Campbell; Miss Carmichael; with Portraits, Character, and Biography. Causes of Suicide—Temperament—Marriage—Idiocy; Mirthfulness, Modesty, Order; Signs of Character—How to Observe; Physiognomy—Primary Rules; Inquisitive Nose. Our Social Relations. To the Girls, by Mrs. Wyllys; Teaching by Love; How to be Happy; A Dead Man. Visiting America—How to See It. A Negro Baptising; Music as a Moral and Physical Agent; Frogs, Fish, and Toads. Religious—A Discourse, by Rev. H. W. Beecher, on Self-Esteem; Faith; Self-improvement; Benevolence; Ethnology, Physiology, etc., only 20 cents, or $2·00 a year. Address FOWLER & WELLS, No. 389 BROADWAY, New York, or J. L. CAPEN, No. 25 S. TENTH Street, Philadelphia. 3 29 2t

THE USEFUL,
AMUSING AND INSTRUCTIVE.
The Novelty Microscope,
Like a good book, should be in every family and school in the land. "It tells you that in the leaves of every forest, in the flowers of every garden, and in the waters of every rivulet, there are worlds, teeming with life."
PERCE'S MAGNETIC GLOBES,
WITH THE BOX OF OBJECTS,
Will be found a never-failing source of instruction and amusement in every School and Family.
ALSO, GET
HILL'S ALPHABET BLOCKS,
The Village School and Union College, and your little folks are supplied.
SCHERMERHORN, BANCROFT & CO.,
No. 512 ARCH Street,
3 28 3t PHILADELPHIA.

PAPIER MACHE GOODS
PAPIER MACHE GOODS.
TARTAN GOODS,
SCOTCH PLAID GOODS.

A fine assortment of Papier Mache Work Tables, Writing Desks, Inkstands, and Scotch Plaid Goods, just received per the steamer "St. George," too late for Christmas sales, suitable for Bridal Gifts, etc., will be sold low.

ISAAC TOWNSEND,
House Furnishing Store of the late JOHN A. MURPHEY,
No. 922 CHESNUT STREET,
1 24 Below Tenth street.

PAPER HANGINGS,
FRANCIS NEWLAND & SON,
No. 52 North FIFTH Street.
WALL PAPERS,
WINDOW SHADES,
3 28 1m] *DECORATIONS, ETC.*

INSURE YOUR LIFE
IN YOUR OWN HOME COMPANY,
THE
AMERICAN,
OF PHILADELPHIA,
S. E. Corner of Fourth and Walnut Sts

Insurers in this Company have the additional guarantee of the CAPITAL STOCK all paid up IN CASH, which, together with CASH ASSETS, now on hand amount to

$1,143,874·14,

Invested as follows:—

100,000 U. S. 5-20 Bonds	Market value.	$461,061·45
100,000 City of Philadelphia Loan, 6's, new		
70,050 U. S. Treasury Notes, 7 30		
25,000 Allegheny County Bonds		
15,000 U. S. Loan of 1881		
10,000 Wyoming Valley Canal Bonds		
12,700 Compound Interest Treasury Notes		
10,000 Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Bonds		
10,000 Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Bonds		
16,500 City of Pittsburg and other Bonds		
9,000 Reading Railroad Bonds		
1,000 shares Pennsylvania Railroad		
450 shares Corn Exchange National Bank		
107 shares Farmers' National Bank of Reading		
22 shs. Consolidation National Bank		
142 shares Williamsport Water Company		
Mortgages Ground Rents and Real Estate		147,300·80
Loans on collateral amply secured		169,481·95
Premium notes secured by policies		217,504·58
Cash in hands of agents secured by bonds		52,409·18
Cash on deposit with U. S. Treasurer		20,000·00
Cash on hand and in banks		65,834·14
Accrued interest and rents due Jan. 1		10,223·00

INCOME FOR THE YEAR 1865
$544,492·92.
Losses Paid During the Year Amounting to
$87,636·31.

LOSSES PAID PROMPTLY.
DIVIDENDS MADE ANNUALLY, thus aiding the insured to pay premiums.
The last DIVIDEND on all Mutual Policies in force January 1, 1866, was

FIFTY PER CENT.

Of the amount of PREMIUMS received during the year 1865.

Its TRUSTEES are well-known citizens in our midst, entitling it to more consideration than those whose managers reside in distant cities.

Alexander Whilldin,	William J. Howard,
J. Edgar Thomson,	Samuel T. Bodine,
George Nugent,	John Aikman,
Hon. James Pollock,	Henry K. Bennett,
Albert C. Roberts,	Hon Joseph Allison,
P. B. Mingle,	Isaac Hazlehurst.
Samuel Work.	

ALEXANDER WHILLDIN, President.
SAMUEL WORK, Vice-President.
JOHN C. SIMS, Actuary.
JOHN S. WILSON, Secretary and Treasurer.
A few first rate canvassers wanted. 2 15 thstu2m4p

SELLERS BROTHERS,
No. 18 N. SIXTH STREET,
Having added to their former business that of
MILL AND FACTORY FINDINGS,
Intend keeping a full assortment of everything in that line, which they will sell at the lowest rates, including
Pure Oak Tanned Leather Belting,
Gum Belting and Steam Packing,
LACE AND PICKER LEATHER,
BAND AND HARNESS LEATHER,
ROLLER CLOTH AND SKINS,
CARD CLOTHING,
BELT HOOKS, RIVETS, ETC.
Also continue to manufacture as heretofore,
WIRE CLOTH,
SIEVES, SCREENS, Etc.
Of which a full assortment is kept constantly on hand. 1 30tuths2mrp

MARKET AND NINTH STREETS
COOPER & CONARD,
HAVE REDUCED THE PRICES OF THEIR ENTIRE STOCK TO CORRESPOND WITH VERY LOWEST PRESENT RATES.
Spring Cloth Sacques.
Wool De Laines, 38 and 50 cents.
Black De Laines, 50 and 55 cents.
Damask Cloths and Napkins.
Soft Finish Cambrics.
White Marseilles, 75 cents.
Muslins Much Cheaper. [3 29thstu2w5p
Best Calicoes, 20 to 25 cents.
3500 yards Best Cassimeres, $1·75.

EIGHTH STREET RIBBON STORE, No. 107 N. EIGHTH Street, four doors above Arch street
I would respectfully announce to the ladies generally that I have now open, at greatly reduced prices, a complete assortment of
MILLINERY AND STRAW GOODS,
consisting of
STRAW, BRAID, AND HAIR BONNETS.
STRAW HATS,
for Ladies and Children, the newest shapes and styles.
BONNET SILKS, CRAPES, in all shades, with Ribbons to match.
BONNET AND TRIMMING RIBBONS,
the best to be found in this city
FRENCH AND NEW YORK BONNET FRAMES
at the lowest prices
FRENCH FLOWERS,
a splendid variety.
Also, Illusions, Laces, Bonnet Ornaments; in fact, every article used in making or trimming a bonnet or hat.
Orders as punctually as heretofore attended to.
JULIUS SICHEL,
(Late Sichel & Weyl),
3 27tuths1mrp No. 107 N. EIGHTH Street.

THE
AMERICAN BUREAU OF MINES,
No. 64 BROADWAY.
Mines, Mineral Lands, and Ores examined and reported upon. Competent Engineers furnished to Mining Companies.
Consultations afforded on all Mining, Metallurgical and Chemical Questions, at the office of the Bureau.
GEO. D. H. GILLESPIE, President.
DRAKE DE KAY, Secretary. 3 10 tuths rp

REMOVED.—S. & JAMES M. FLANNAGAN have removed from No. 304 to No. 420 S. DELAWARE Avenue, 3 29 12t

ACCIDENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY
OF
NEW YORK.
BRANCH OFFICE.
No. 419 Chesnut Street, Philadelphia.
FRANK O. ALLEN, Manager.
CHARLES P. TURNER, M. D., Consulting Physician,
No. 235 S. EIGHTH Street.

Policies and Daily Tickets cover every description of Accidents, travelling or otherwise.

General Accident Tickets, for one to six days, 25 cents per day, insuring $5000, and $25 weekly compensation.

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GENERAL ACCIDENTAL POLICIES,

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GRAND, SQUARE, AND UPRIGHT
PIANO-FORTES

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CLEANSING AND PRESERVING
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JOHNSON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN,
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Money Refunded if Not Satisfactory,
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Deprived of its Horrors by Purifying and Enriching the Blood.
NOW IS THE TIME TO USE A PREVENTIVE.
There is None Equal to Helmbold's Highly Concentrated Fluid Extract Sarsaparilla.

THE CHOLERA
defective vitalization of the *blood*, and when the blood loses its
LIFE GIVING POWER,
it causes relaxation of the contractile powers of the *blood vessels* of the *body*, and the intestines open their myriad *blood vessels*, and all the albuminous or flesh-making material passes off from the bowels.
PURE AND HEALTHY BLOOD RESISTS DISEASE,
And while there may be no occasion for *alarm*, those of *impure blood* are most liable to suffer.

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HHH        HHH
HHH        HHH
HHH        HHH
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HHH        HHH
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HHH        HHH
HHH        HHH
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IN THE SPRING MONTHS the system naturally undergoes a change, and HELMBOLD'S HIGHLY CONCENTRATED EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA is an assistant of the greatest value.
GIVING BLOOM TO THE PALLID CHEEK
AND
BEAUTIFYING THE COMPLEXION

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IT ERADICATES ERUPTIVE and ULCERATIVE DISEASES of the THROAT, NOSE, EYES, EYELIDS, SCALP and SKIN, which so disfigure the appearance, PURGING the evil effects of mercury and removing all taints, the remnants of DISEASE, hereditary or otherwise, and is taken by ADULTS and CHILDREN with perfect SAFETY.

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Not a few of the worst disorders that affect mankind arise from the corruption that accumulates in the blood. Of all the discoveries that have been made to purge it out, none can equal in effect Helmbold's Compound Extract of Sarsaparilla. It cleanses and renovates the blood, instils the vigor of health into the system, and purges out the humors which make disease. It stimulates the healthy functions of the body, and expels the disorders that grow and rankle in the blood.

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MMMM            MMMM
MMMM            MMMM
MMMM  M      M  MMMM
MMM   M      M  MMM
MMM    M    M   MMM
MMM    M    M   MMM
MMM     M  M    MMM
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MMM     M  M    MMM
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Scrofulous, mercurial, and syphilitic diseases destroy whatever part they may attack. Thousands die annually from protracted diseases of this class, and from the abuse of mercury. Visit any hospital, asylum, and prison, and satisfy yourself of the truthfulness of this assertion. The system best resists the inroads of these diseases by a judicious combination of Tonics.

Helmbold's Highly Concentrated Fluid Extract Sarsaparilla is a Tonic of the greatest value—arresting the most inveterate disease after the glands are destroyed, and the bones already affected. This is the testimony of thousands who have used and prescribed it for the last 16 years.

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AN INTERESTING LETTER is published in the Medico-Chirurgical Review, on the subject of the extract of Sarsaparilla in venereal affections, by Benjamin Travers, F. R. S., etc. Speaking of Syphilis, and diseases arising from the excess of mercury, he states. "*That no remedy is equal to the Extract of Sarsaparilla; its power is extraordinary, more so than any other drug I am acquainted with. It is in the strictest sense a tonic, with this invaluable attribute that it is applicable to a state of the system so sunken and yet so irritable as renders other substances of the tonic class unavailable or injurious.*"

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OOO      OOO
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TWO TABLESPOONSFUL of the Extract of Sarsaparilla, added to a pint of water, is equal to the Lisbon Diet Drink, and one bottle is equal to a gallon of the Syrup of Sarsaparilla, or the decoction as usually made. The decoction is exceeding troublesome, as it is necessary to prepare it fresh every day, and the syrup is still more objectionable, as it is weaker than the decoction; for a fluid saturated with sugar is susceptible of holding in solution much less extractive matter than water alone, and the syrup is otherwise objectionable for the patient is frequently nauseated, and his stomach surfeited, by the large proportion of sugar he is obliged to take with each dose of Sarsaparilla, and which is of no use whatever, except to keep the decoction from spoiling. Here the advantages and superiority of the Fluid Extract in a comparative view are strikingly manifest.

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Helmbold's EXTRACT BUCHU Cures Kidney Disease.
Helmbold's EXTRACT BUCHU Cures Rheumatism.
Helmbold's EXTRACT BUCHU Cures Urinary Diseases.
Helmbold's EXTRACT BUCHU Cures Gravel.
Helmbold's EXTRACT BUCHU Cures Strictures.
Helmbold's EXTRACT BUCHU Cures Dropsy.

For the diseases named above and for Weaknesses and Pains in the Back, Female Complaints and Disorders arising from excesses of any kind, it is invaluable.

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DDD      DDD
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THESE EXTRACTS HAVE BEEN ADMITTED TO USE IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY, and are also in very general use in all the State HOSPITALS and PUBLIC SANITARY INSTITUTIONS throughout the land as well as in private practice, and are considered as invaluable remedies.
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